

While these playgrounds and small parks have been selected as the first to be improved, Mr. Long explained that the plans made are open to some revision. While the mayor's playground improvement program provides for the modernizing of each one of the playgrounds, the plans called for in different communities may be changed as study develops the locality's needs.

EDUCATION FOR PEACE FINDS NO PLACE FOR FORCED DRILL

(Continued from Page 1)

main business for which schools are maintained. Every teacher a publicity agent for the schools was the aim which Mr. Broome proposed to inform the public of the work already undertaken. "If we expect to retain the public confidence, which we have and to increase public interest and understanding, we shall have to realize that the time is upon us when we shall have to give as much attention to parents as we do children," he said. "We should be giving an account of our stewardship every day to the public who pay the bills. We should not depend upon an occasional school survey or upon annual reports which few read who do not have to do so."

Three Separate Meetings Held

While the delegate assembly was meeting in the Academy of Music, two other general sessions were held at the Garrick Theater and the Forest Theater to accommodate the large number of visitors attending the convention. At one place, teachers heard how necessary it is for the child that the motion picture, the radio and the newspapers shall maintain high standards, and at the other the possibilities in the public library and natural science were discussed in addition to a speech on what the South is doing for its children.

The school teacher has emerged from an Ichabod Crane object of contempt and ridicule to self-respecting professional status, with the regard of the public, William E. McAndrew of Chicago, told last evening's mass meeting.

An appeal for the building of enduring character was made by Miss Mary McShannon of Brookline, Mass., president of the association. The growth in judgment and self-control, in respect for law and the rights of others is not an achievement of days or months," she said. "It is a slow growth at best, for humanity is only in its cradle stage of self-government and the constitutional democracy of our land has not learned how to implant respect for the laws even in the hearts of the very men who have made them."

Debt's Use for World Education

Payment by foreign nations of their war debt to the United States and use of the money for a general fund for the education of the children of the world was advocated by Dr. John H. Finley, editor of the New York Times. He recommended that the fund be placed in the hands of an international committee, the majority of the members of which shall come from the United States.

According to plans outlined at one conference here, summer schools no longer are to be pleasant interludes where children concentrate on raffia baskets and raised biscuits, but a recognized part of the regular community scheme of education organized in such a way that children may advance in their grades, learn better behavior and study Americanization projects.

On this basis a permanent "all-year-school" committee has been organized to conduct conferences and round tables at all future meetings of the association. Advocates of the

plan met at a breakfast, with George I. Brinkerhoff of Newark, N. J., as chairman, and heard speeches on successful results obtained in cities where summer sessions are held as part of the regular school system.

Saving a Year

Newark students save one year out of every four by attending the summer sessions. W. C. Wiener and Warren A. Roe of Newark declared, reducing the cost per graduate fully 25 per cent and enabling more pupils to finish their courses.

H. C. Weber, of Nashville, Tenn., where schools have been on the year plan for three years, pointed out that the scheme of long summer vacations is wrong, asserting that children need training all, not part of the time, and that teachers like other people should work all, not part of the year.

The schools should be open to the people at all times and should be used by them whenever they so desire," said Mr. Weber.

A simple and practical test in "Literacy in English" probably will be heard in the 1930 sessions as the result of educators' desire to find the number of adults unable to participate intelligently in the United States democracy through inability to read a paragraph in English with understanding.

A literacy poster campaign by the United States Government is also under consideration, Robert C. Deming, of Hartford, Conn., president of the department of adult education, announced.

Foreign Groups' Services Told

In spite of their deficiencies foreign language groups are rendering a double education service both to their own members and to the United States, Read Lewis of the Foreign Language Information Service told the adult education department.

Among 16 immigrant groups there are 300 national societies with 20,000 local and branch organizations, he said, exclusive of the 14,573 churches conducting foreign language services. Those organizations which prosper and endure, he asserted, are primarily concerned with the economic, social and educational needs of American affairs, while those which attempt to direct the immigrant's energies and sympathies to his homeland problems have a comparatively temporary existence.

He listed the classes, lectures, cultural study, and courses in painting, paper hanging, machine shop work and electrical laboratories which are conducted by some of these groups, told of their scholarship funds, women's clubs, dramatic circles, singing and gymnasium classes, called the foreign language press the most effective approach to the immigrant and said that all of these factors must be appreciated as promoting a desire on the part of the newcomer for education.

Natural Results of Indifference

The laxity of law enforcement and the rise of crime are natural results of public indifference, largely due to the lack of understanding of the ideals upon which the United States Government is based, said L. R. Alderman of the Federal Bureau of Education. Dr. Alderman, appearing as the bureau specialist in adult education, an office created within the year as the result of an appeal from educators.

It is not only the alien who needs Americanization teaching, he declared, asserting that within a few months many immigrants learn more about the ideals underlying the

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report
Boston and vicinity: Fair tonight and Wednesday; little change in temperature; fresh to strong westerly winds.
Northern New England: Partly cloudy tonight; showers in eastern Maine; Wednesday fair; little change in temperature; fresh, possibly strong southwest winds.
Southern New England: Fair tonight and Wednesday; little change in temperature; fresh to strong southwest winds.

Official Temperatures

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)	
Albany	70
Atlantic City	72
Boston	70
Buffalo	66
Calgary	46
Chicago	68
Denver	68
Des Moines	68
Eastport	58
Galveston	78
Hatteras	72
Helena	60
Jacksonville	76
Kansas City	74
Los Angeles	64

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 3:04 p. m.
Wednesday, 3:18 a. m.

Light all vehicles at 8:55 p. m.

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United States Government than is known by some native Americans.

"The regular school is teaching citizenship to youth," he said, "but there are millions who are not in school who need to learn that citizenship is not a static condition but an achievement to be striven for. When it is realized that only about one-half of our voters exercise their privilege and assume their responsibility we can see that there is enormous work to be done in this respect. Our whole people need to understand that ours is a government of team play with fixed responsibilities as well as opportunities."

If illiteracy once can be abolished it will never return, asserted Dr. Alderman, asserting that illiterates in the main are children of illiterates.

Steps Toward Literacy

In pointing to the steps which must be taken to attain national literacy, he said, "mere ability to write one's name has little value. What we need is functional literacy, ability to read and understand what is read. This calls for an educational program to be set up after the manner of team play with fixed responsibilities as well as opportunities."

In spite of the fact that a war was fought to make the world safe for democracy, European nations still practice dictatorship and the democratic government is disappearing, said Mrs. Anna L. Lingebach, of Philadelphia, before the department of social studies.

She pointed to the continued production of war materials as evidence of the old belief in self-expression and personal liberty regardless of the best interests of the community and asked whether in view of this education is fulfilling its responsibilities.

A literacy poster campaign by the United States Government is also under consideration, Robert C. Deming, of Hartford, Conn., president of the department of adult education, announced.

Linking History With Today

Her plea for adequate teaching of the social studies linking history with present-day affairs was followed by a speech by Charles C. Tillinghast of New York City, who urged the better and more discriminating reading of newspapers and magazines and the devotion of effort to overcoming the contest between private opinion and public interest.

"The banner of home economics has been set up in almost every corner of the world," said Miss Eda Lord Murphy Demarest, formerly professor of home economics at Constantinople College for Women, in an address before the dinner.

"In Japan certain phases of home economics are being taught in Doshisha University, Kyoto, also in the Imperial University in Tokyo. In that city also, there is a new and up-to-date apartment house being operated by Japanese women trained at Columbia University. In Kobe College both foods and clothing are taught. In one of the most beautiful mountain resorts, Miyashita, there is a modern, and modern, institutional kitchen in a hotel. In China there are several women's colleges with well developed courses in home economics. In India, the Isabella Thoburn College at Lucknow is training young women from many parts of the country."

Meeting Needs of Children

Teachers are meeting the needs of the children through a clearer understanding of the relationship between them, declared Joseph Rosier of Fairmont, W. Va., before the department of classroom teachers. Asserting that the early conceptions of school discipline were negative and restrictive, he pointed to the "chain of earlier years" who was "chained to his desk" and compelled to "learn from the teacher and from books in which tasks were assigned

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These Questions Were Answered in Yesterday's MONITOR

- (1) What is the oldest and perhaps the largest book in the world?
- (2) How early does the Shah of Persia begin the day's work?
- (3) What is the latest augury of economic unity in Europe?
- (4) How are pastors being trained for rural leadership?
- (5) What is to be gained by verse writing in the lower schools?
- (6) Authors of what type, according to Mrs. Blair, are needed?

LICENSE URGED FOR POWER PLAN

(Continued from Page 1)

Among these was the proposal that the company granted the license should be required to post a \$10,000,000 bond that they would carry out construction in conformity with the terms of the license and give a guarantee that transmission lines would be provided to distribute the electricity throughout New York State.

World's Greatest Power Project

The report is regarded as the biggest forward step yet taken toward the development of the largest hydro-electric plant yet attempted anywhere in the world. It carries out rather definitely the ideas set forth by Col. Hugh Cooper, builder of Muscle Shoals, in a hearing before the commission.

Colonel Cooper laid several alternative plans before the commission for the construction of this man-made Niagara, the chief of which called for a single stage development, the general policy favored by Mr. Finch.

This plan, the one regarded as most likely to meet with the favor of the commission, is to build a dam across the river at the lower end of the long Sault rapids at Barnhart Island.

The dam would raise the water level of the river 83 feet at that point and enable the power interests to regulate the water levels of Lake Ontario, which it is held would be of distinct advantage to navigation on the lake and to any subsequent plan of navigation development on the river.

Two powerhouses are proposed, one on the Canadian side and one on the American side, so that each country gets an even share of the power available.

The damming of the St. Lawrence River, according to Colonel Cooper's testimony before the commission, includes engineering difficulties beside those coincident with the construction of the Panama Canal were "mere babies."

Difficulties in Prospects
Chief of these are the unwatering of the river and sinking of founda-

LAWRENCE MILLS SEEK FEDERAL ORDERS

LAWRENCE, Mass., June 29 (Special)—The Lawrence industrial commission, appointed by Mayor Walter T. Rochefort two months ago, is attempting to improve local employment conditions by getting government orders for the mills. William P. Connery, representative in Congress, has been requested to investigate the placing of government orders for textiles and to use his influence to obtain increased orders for Lawrence manufacturing establishments.

The survey of local industries taken about a month ago is nearly completed, and the commission will meet at an early date to consider present industrial conditions as revealed by the survey. Definite results in its quest for new industries are expected by the commission ultimately.

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MR. MEIGHEN TO FORM CABINET

(Continued from Page 1)

House, as would any of his followers appointed to paid positions as ministers of the Crown. It is therefore suggested that acting unpaid ministers might be appointed to put remaining supply through the House. As the Conservatives do not constitute an absolute majority in the House it will also be necessary for Mr. Meighen to obtain a certain measure of Progressive co-operation to put through supply.

Progressive Leader Speaks

On this point Robert Forke, Progressive leader, said that he saw no reason why they should not be able to pass supply. Beyond that he could not say anything.

The Liberals will discuss their attitude toward the incoming party during the remainder of the session. They may endeavor to put up a barrage on supply in an endeavor to show that Mr. Meighen does not control a majority.

Another rumor which lacks confirmation in official circles is that Mr. Mackenzie King is contemplating resignation as leader of the Liberal Party.

The feeling among parliamentarians generally is that dissolution will be the outcome of the present situation.

Adverse to Government

Mr. King said a vote of censure against Mr. Bolvin would be regarded as a want of confidence motion which would involve the resignation of the Government if carried.

After a spirited session last Friday four preliminary votes were adverse to the Government, but the vote on the Conservative motion of censure was deferred.

It was regarded as virtually certain the Government would be defeated in the House, and rather than suffer the ignominy of being the first Government to be turned out of office on a confidence motion since confederation 59 years ago, Mr. King resigned after vainly trying to obtain the Governor-General's consent to dissolve Parliament and again appeal to the country.

The Liberal and Progressive parties are advocates of low tariff and a conservative Party's chief plank is high protection.

Help of the Progressives

With the signing of the armistice the adherents of the Union ministry realized themselves with their respective parties. The Progressive, or Farmers' Party, was a by-product of this political shuffling.

In December, 1921, Mr. Meighen and the Conservative Party were

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MINERS' FAMILY NEEDS COVERED

Position in Colliery Districts in Britain Not So Bad as Supposed to Be

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, June 29.—The question of the destitution or well-being of the miners' wives and children in the coal fields owing to the stoppage is presented today from two contrary important viewpoints.

One is that of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. This independent organization publishes the answers it has received to a circular sent to all its inspectors in the colliery areas. This circular asked in each case for a "short report on the conditions affecting children in the mining areas and districts, particularly with regard to the arrangements made either by the education authorities or guardians for the provision of food in case where this is necessary."

It also said: "You will notice no doubt that an appeal signed by several clergymen and ministers is being circulated in America, an appeal framed in rather strong terms and likely to give the impression that the people here are not doing what is necessary for the children who are affected by the existing state of affairs."

No Acute Want
The society leaves the reports to speak for themselves, and these so far as yet received—and they cover most of the districts—show that the conditions are not so bad as had been supposed.

An Ashton-under-Lyne inspector, for example, says: "I can honestly say I have not come across a case where there has been acute want. Otherwise I should have provided food and then put the family in touch with one of the many organizations that are helping the miner, his wife and children in this district."

A Barnsley inspector finds in the West Riding area that the children are well provided for and happy, though many "are not as well shod as heretofore." A Durham inspector notes that clothing and shoes are deteriorating, but the children otherwise are unaffected adversely.

A Monmouthshire inspector notes "some hardship in homes," but says: "No child is unprovided for where there is official knowledge of the case." A Pontypriid inspector says: "There is great destitution throughout the branch, but the arrangements made by us for feeding and granting relief appear satisfactory. The provision of boots and clothing is an increasing difficulty."

Poor Law Relief
A Wigan inspector calls attention to the desirability of giving poor relief to boys between 14 and 16 but makes no other criticism.

Reports from Barnsley, Bolton, Doncaster, Dudley, Stourbridge, Durham, Gateshead, Gloucester, Leigh, Loughborough, Manchester, Salford, Mansfield, Newcastle, Newton, Stafford, Lichfield, Sunderland and West Glamorgan are generally that children are nowhere worse off and in some cases are actually better looked after than before the stoppage.

On the other hand, Miss Margaret Bondfield, who is a recognized authority upon child welfare, presided last night at a meeting here at which individual miners' wives, chiefly from South Wales, gave heart-rendering particulars of individual cases of want they had seen.

The fact would seem to be, therefore, that while the general needs are being met there is a call for additional aid. The Miners' Foundation fund never exceeded £500,000, exclusive of £27,000 raised by the women's committee.

Men Returning to Work
There are several developments meanwhile in the coal mining industry.

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passage. Frank B. Varley, financial secretary of Nottingham Miners Association, referring to the failure of trade union endeavors to prevent the miners from returning to work in Biddworth, Ollerton and Mansfield areas, "When you marched to Biddworth it made no difference. Ollerton is at work and it and when the owners post their offer you will find you many more Biddworths and Ollertons."

The Miners Federation executive has reassessed here to consider this situation. The position is that although only small numbers of men returned to work, this movement is expected to increase after the passage of the miners' eight-hour bill, which was debated in the House of Commons last night and which is to become law this week-end.

Another development is indicated in a statement by Lord Abernethy, a coal owner, who foreshadows large colliery amalgamation schemes in Yorkshire, where full advantage is to be taken of the Government bill now before Parliament for facilitating such consolidation.

REICH SITUATION MORE COMPLICATED

Government's Existence Hangs on 'Compromise Bill'

By Wireless

BERLIN, June 29.—The second reading of the compromise bill for the settlement of the ex-rulers' claims takes place in the Reichstag today and the third reading which will determine the fate of the present Reichstag the following Friday. The situation is more complicated than ever. The German Nationalists reject the compromise as unacceptable and the Social Democrats announced that in their opinion it is not far-reaching enough. The Bavarian Peoples and the German Peoples parties are much annoyed at the Social Democrats attitude, while the Roman Catholics have once more declared that they insist upon a dissolution of the Reichstag if the bill is rejected.

Even if the Social Democrats yield to the last moment, the question of how the necessary two-thirds majority is obtainable still remains unanswered. At least a dozen German nationalists must stay away during the voting for this purpose, but his party has telegraphed all its absent members to come to Berlin. In political circles it is hoped that parties are bluffing and that some way out of the present deadlock will be found by Friday.

POLISH-GERMAN FRIENDSHIP URGED

Foreign Minister Would Create Peaceful Atmosphere

By Wireless

BERLIN, June 29.—Poland needs peace in order to work for its reconstruction. Mr. Zaleski, Polish Foreign Minister, told a representative of the Vossische Zeitung, one of the leading Liberal papers here, in an interview which will do much toward destroying the belief entertained in this country that Poland is hostile to Germany. "I shall endeavor to maintain normal, neighborly relations with Germany, and create a peaceful atmosphere, enabling both countries to understand and respect one another," Mr. Zaleski continued.

"I regard such a strengthening of German-Polish relations as one of the most important guarantees for the peace of Europe," he added. "It is the task of all responsible persons in both countries," he said, "to prepare their people for a policy of this kind and oppose everything that might prevent the two nations from being good neighbors."

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COURT TO ADVISE ON LABOR ISSUE

The Hague Tribunal to Decide on Powers of International Labor Office

By Special Cable

THE HAGUE, June 29.—The World Court convened in public yesterday for the first time during the present session to hear the arguments on the question of the competency of the International Labor Office at Geneva to draw up legislation regulating the work done by the employers themselves in connection with the discussion of the convention drawn up by the International Labor Office regulating night work in bakeries, and the League of Nations Council was accordingly asked to request the Court to give an advisory opinion on the subject.

The question is officially put by the Council however is of general as well as of special significance, and runs: "Is it within the competence of the International Labor Office to draw up legislation regulating the work done by the employers themselves in connection with the discussion of the convention drawn up by the International Labor Office regulating night work in bakeries, and the League of Nations Council was accordingly asked to request the Court to give an advisory opinion on the subject."

The court heard Albert Thomas, representing the International Labor Office, Eugene Borel, representing the International Organization of Industrial Employers, and Dr. Mendels, representing the International Federation of Trade Unions.

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organization to draw up and propose legislation, which in order to protect certain classes of workers also regulates incidentally the same work when performed by the employer himself?"

The issue is regarded as of the utmost importance by labor unions throughout Europe, on the grounds that unless the work done by the employers can be regulated, it is impossible to regulate the work done by the wage-earners. Unless, for instance, the small bakers who run their own bakeries single-handed can be prohibited from baking at night, it will be impossible to prevent bakery employers in larger concerns from working at night, also—this having been advocated by the International Labor Conferences in 1924 and 1925 as desirable in the interests of hygiene and morality. The employers, on the other hand, protest that the proposal would give large bakeries an advantage, at the expense of small ones, and was an indefensible attack on individual liberty.

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ANGLO-AMERICAN VIEW DEFEATED

Non-Naval Nations Vote Against the Proposals of British Admirals

By Special Cable

GENEVA, June 29.—The British experts in the naval sub-committee on disarmament argued once more at yesterday's meeting the advisability of measuring the naval strength of the country, not by the gross tonnage alone but by the division of competent naval units into classes so definite that a distinction might be drawn between them. This was in order to bring the committee to a further test of opinion on the British and American, as opposed to the French and Italian viewpoint, on the question of the standard which should be adopted for comparing the navies of the world.

The British admirals therefore put the following proposal on the paper: "It is possible, in the opinion of this subcommittee, to divide roughly the combatant naval units of any country into classes, in such a way as to convey to the technical naval mind a distinction between them?" The proposal was defeated by six votes to five, with eight abstentions. Those who supported it were the United States, Japan, Great Britain, Chile and the Argentine, while the French and Italian experts were supported by representatives of Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Poland and Belgium.

Larger Abstention List
This was a much closer division than the vote on the American motion, which advanced the argument that gross tonnage should be considered as only one of the factors in the comparison of the naval strength of the different countries.

There was a much larger abstention list this time, for it not only included representatives of Germany and Brazil but also those of Rumania, Bulgaria, Sweden and Finland. The Czechoslovakia, Belgian and Yugoslav delegates were indeed not naval experts at all, but military men who had to be called in from the military subcommittee in order to vote. They had therefore heard none of the debate and appeared to vote according to instructions. After this they returned to the discussion of military affairs on the military subcommittee. Without these votes, which represent countries which have no navies, the British proposal

should not occupy more than 18 days. Via Cape Town it can hardly be accomplished in less than 25 or 26. Again, Beira, in Portuguese East Africa the nearest port with which at present the Katanga is in direct communication, is distant 1720 miles from Kampala. This distance will be curtailed by some 550 miles when the completed Sinas-Katanga cut becomes an accomplished fact. But even so, the majority of the valuable Congo traffic, which now passes over the Rhodesian railways and so to Beira, will probably be diverted to the new Benguela line as a very considerable portion of the line traverses Belgian territory.

What the establishing of this port and the completion of the railway will mean to South Africa is obvious. Lobito Bay is three days' steaming nearer to Southampton than Cape Town, and allowing a day at Lobito and another three to traverse the 1100 miles between that port and Kampala, the junction on the Cape to Cairo railway and in the heart of the Katanga, it will be seen that the whole journey from Southampton

should not occupy more than 18 days. Via Cape Town it can hardly be accomplished in less than 25 or 26. Again, Beira, in Portuguese East Africa the nearest port with which at present the Katanga is in direct communication, is distant 1720 miles from Kampala. This distance will be curtailed by some 550 miles when the completed Sinas-Katanga cut becomes an accomplished fact. But even so, the majority of the valuable Congo traffic, which now passes over the Rhodesian railways and so to Beira, will probably be diverted to the new Benguela line as a very considerable portion of the line traverses Belgian territory.

Great Army Base Proving Trade Builder for Boston

221,650-Ton Increase Reported by Terminal Company Operating Under Five-Year Lease

One of America's outstanding military facilities—a heritage of the World War—Boston's great Army Base is today proving itself one of the city's most valuable commercial assets, and in light of new plans just announced indications are that its spaciousness and equipment for the handling of imports and exports will attract an increasing flow of shipping to this port during the current year.

A basis of sound optimism and assurance that a continued expansion of commerce through the port of Boston is in view are seen in the latest report of the Boston Tidewater Terminal, Inc., operators of the Army Base, which reveals an increase of 221,650 tons and 209 vessels for the past two years as compared with the previous two years. The Tidewater company was given the management of the greater part of the base by the United States Shipping Board through a five-year lease in 1924.

Extending Trade Fields

With the added impetus which the recent New England foreign trade conference gave to the movement to extend the field of foreign markets in a co-ordinated effort to make possible needed industrial expansion, it is expected that the part which the growing commercial service of the Army Base will play will be a large one.

Commenting on the current discussions of the New England shippers and industrial executives looking forward to the building of the Boston port into the forefront of American commercial centers, J. M. Hoffman, general manager of Boston's great terminal enterprise, expressed confidence that continuing gains in commerce can and will be made.

Mr. Hoffman emphasized the fact that the past several months have brought even greater increments in imports through the Army Base terminal than during any similar period of the huge enterprise, and that the certainty that the sustained activities of the Tidewater company will be reflected in uninterrupted expansion in shipping, and the consequent betterment of New England industrial conditions.

Result of Co-operation

Through co-operation between the different factors which form the commercial link, many successful shipping projects are being completed which would not be otherwise possible, it is pointed out, and a determined effort is to be directed toward the improvement of these opportunities. Only recently, according to figures compiled by the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, 75 carloads of rubber were imported through the port of Boston, destined for western ports.

Credit for the moving of this traffic through Boston is given to the persistent efforts of the Maritime Association, the Boston Tidewater Terminal, Inc., and the railroads serving this district.

So rapid has been the development of the Army Base commercial activities, and so diversified its imports, that few Bostonians today realize the geographical extent and individual variety of the products which it handles. Indeed, a trip about the docks and a view of the unloading of the huge ships, and the unloading of a kaleidoscopic cross-section of the world's industrial goods.

Commerce of Seven Seas

From South America come hides and skins, wools, casen, Quebracho, cocoa, nitrate, packing house products and flax seed. From Asia are brought fiber, hemp and sisal, rubber, firecrackers, silk, rice, tea, flour, tin, rattan and pig iron. From Africa come palm oil, wool, mahogany, animals, cocoa, cotton and onions. North Europe ships in pig iron, rags, waste paper, steel, cement, kerosene, wood pulp and leather. The southern part of the same continent is the source of olive oil, cheese, nuts, chalk, clay, fruits, skins, onions and carpets. While from the American west coast come huge cargoes of lumber and canned goods.

Among the numerous commodities whose shipment through Boston has been essentially made possible through the Terminal and the Maritime Association are pig iron, lumber, cement, steel, onions, wood pulp, rubber, and nitrates.

A comparatively new feature which many shippers appreciate has been developed at the pier through the radio. By this means an incoming vessel can make known its exact needs before arrival. Thus, if special unloading equipment is necessary it can be put in readiness in advance, or refrigerator cars obtained for immediate service.

Modern Terminal Service

The present operation of the Army Base terminal is being hailed as representative of the improved methods of terminal service, and has been widely commended for the manner in which the project was lifted from a financially losing business to a notably going concern.

The physical facilities of the Army Base make it one of the country's most commodious docks. Eight or nine large ocean steamers can berth at one time. For particularly heavy cargo four 2½-ton electric traveling cranes are available. Eighteen 1½-ton electric winches are scattered here and there. Five 1-ton electric portable elevators make lifting easy, and besides this there is one 1-ton portable electric crane. Electric tractors with over 200 trailers are ready to hustle material from one place to another.

Within the buildings there are 21 six-ton elevators which can quickly hoist cargo from the dock level to the overhead storage space. Seven miles of railroad track make it possible to transfer cargo directly from the car to the vessel or from vessel to car.

How the Army Base was transformed from a post-war liability to a monumental peace-time asset is a story which is told with praise by shipping men throughout the country. At the close of the war this \$24,000,000 pier was viewed by many Boston business men as a transfer-

dous commercial prize, capable of paying big and almost immediate dividends. Neither the business nor the dividends were forthcoming at the time in the expected quantities.

Private Operation Succeeds

The United States Shipping Board assumed direction of the pier in 1921, and with the difficult circumstances which often affect governmental operation, the venture was not considered a success. Consequently private operation succeeded federal late in 1923, with the Boston Tidewater Terminal, Inc., receiving a five-year lease.

Four Boston men are on the board of directors, Frank S. Davis, manager of the Chamber's Maritime Association, E. E. Blodgett, chairman of the association, George S. Lovejoy and Harry H. Wiggin. The signal success of the management of the terminal for the past two years, attributed both to competent executive work and a vigorous policy of going after new business, is today a cumulative story, with new evidence being added daily.

Investigation by the United States Shipping Board of recent criticism of the operation of the Army Base terminal has shown, according to T. V. O'Connor, chairman of the board, that the present company is doing splendid work, and that charges made and published recently when other interests were seeking the operating privileges were based on erroneous information.

Has Shown Steady Growth

At the time the negotiations were being carried on by the Shipping Board with the Mayor of Boston and the Boston Chamber of Commerce looking to the leasing of this property for port terminal purposes, the Board was unsuccessful in making a lease of the property. It was then organized a company and take over the lease.

Harvey C. Miller of Philadelphia at that time was successfully operating a similar Government pier at Philadelphia, and the remarkable results he had obtained there had attracted much attention. Finally, the negotiations to have Boston interests take over the proposition having failed, the Boston Chamber of Commerce consented to a lease to Mr. Miller, and the board of directors, two members of the board of directors would be named by the Chamber in order to protect and foster the interests of the port.

This arrangement has worked out with marked success and from the beginning and the operation of the terminal has shown steady growth. A large volume of new business has been attracted to this port largely by reason of the present efficient management of the Army Base under the lease to the Boston Tidewater Terminal, Inc.

Mr. Miller, by reason of his close business relations with the railroads serving all of the principal North Atlantic ports, has, according to the Boston Chamber of Commerce representatives on the board of directors of the Boston Tidewater Terminal Company, succeeded in bringing about many rate adjustments that have been of very substantial benefit to the business of the port.

Explaining the policies which underlie the lease which the Tidewater company has, Mr. O'Connor gave a statement to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, emphasizing that the control and operation of the Army Base terminal is wholly a question of the Government feels that it is forced to enter into competition with private business in the use of these ex-war properties.

"The Tidewater terminals company," Mr. O'Connor explained, "is restricting the use of the Army Base piers to incoming and outgoing cargoes is not catering to the warehouse business at all. This is under instructions from the Shipping Board, which participates in the profits, the company is put in charge of operations there, and pays no government tax, making the arrangement a quasi-private institution."

Trade Competition Avoided

"Through the consent and with the co-operation of the Warehouse Men's Association of Boston, the Army Base piers are used to store fertilizers, lumber, cement, wood pulp, paper, structural steel, pig iron and similar commodities. This business is undertaken only because it is non-competitive. It would appear to be eminently proper for a corporation, utilizing property belonging to the Government, and in effect subsidized by the remission of taxes, to go into competition with private warehouse men."

"I believe the policy of the Shipping Board to order this and other war-built properties with due regard for the rights of the private interests in similar industries should be affirmed and continued. Personally, I am against the Government entering into destructive competition with established private warehouse men."

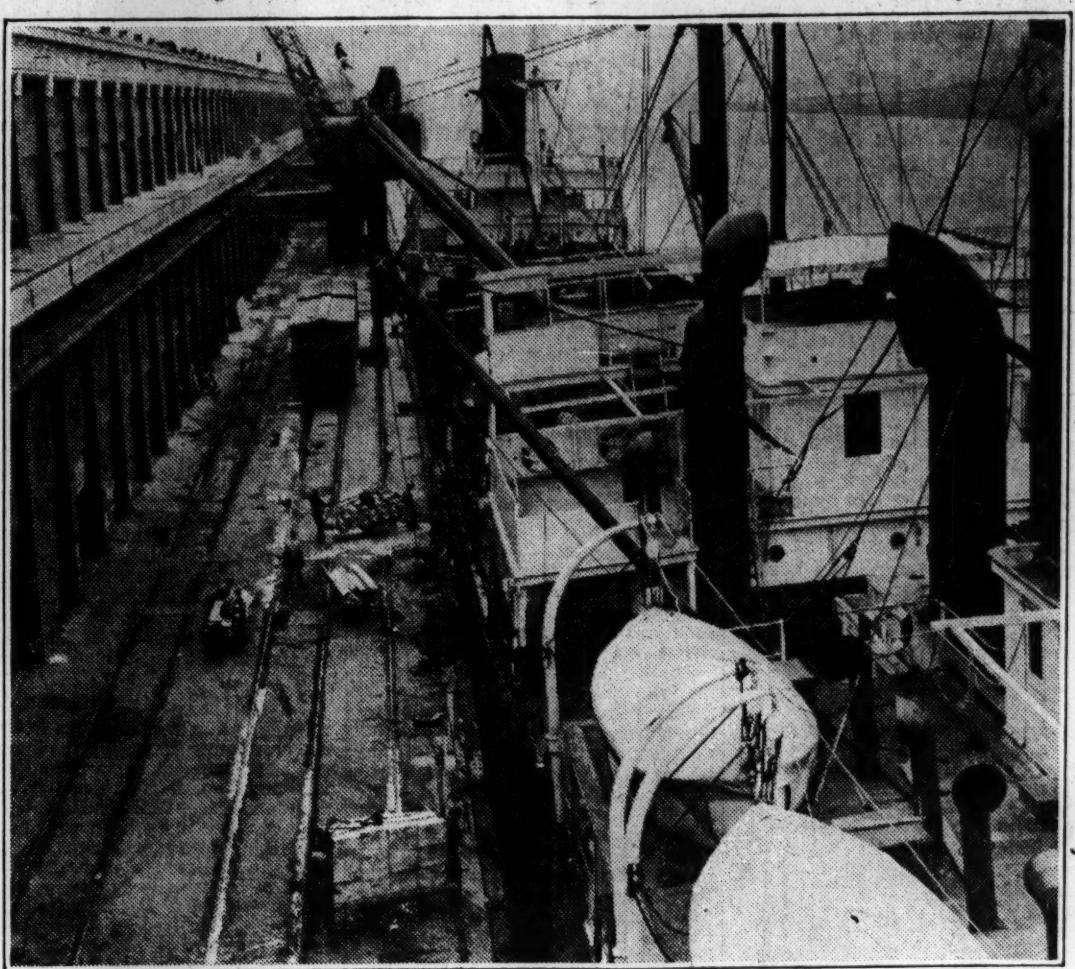
Mr. O'Connor added that he thought the Government under no conditions should extend its private business operations, but should curtail and limit them wherever and wherever possible. He is in favor of the Government getting out of business as rapidly as possible. He calls attention to the fact that the American Merchant Marine is dependent to a great extent upon proper warehouse facilities, and that these facilities can be best improved by American business men and not by the Government.

THEATERS

B. F. Keith's

Variety in every sense of the word makes up the 11-act bill at B. F. Keith's vaudeville house this week. Lohse and Sterling, rapid gymnasts, opened the show. They would do well to tone down their so-called humorous stuff. William Covan and Leonard Ruffin, two Negro lads, did some fast stepping. Stan Kavanagh & Co., Australian juggling humorists, kept up a merry line while performing clever stunts. Bert Hanlon, the Gaffling Gun, next appeared in a bit

Commerce of the Seven Seas Comes to Boston Army Base



Heritage of World War Turned to Peace-Time Agency, Adding Impetus to New England's Rise in World Trade.

of nonsense. He was followed by the Jack Donnelly Revue, with Portuof Brothers and the Kramer Twins. The work of this company won much deserved admiration. Jack Donnelly, the international criminalologist, accompanied by Tony Aretta, kept the audience in an uproar with his county constable impersonation. Dixie Hamilton followed with several catchy songs, and her winning personality made her a favorite. The Albermarl Ranch Girls showed long and intensive training for their various ensembles. The costumes and scenery were lavish. They were assisted by Zozo and Kiki, European comedians, whose work was clever and amusing. The comedy duo, the Alabama Cows, Corinne Sales, came to Boston again with a new line of chatter and versatile novelties which won for them many rounds of applause. The Smilette Sisters, musicians and gymnasts, conclude the bill.

Metropolitan Theater

"Spanish Nights" is the center of interest in this week's bill at the Metropolitan Theater. As staged by Paul Oscar, this dancing and musical turn is the handsomest blending of action and color that this house has shown in weeks, which is saying much, as the specialties at the Metropolitan are of uncommon quality. Again and again the tableaux make one think of Goya's paintings come to life. Mr. Klein led his orchestra through this number with his usual skill and taste, and had much to do with the success of the brief motion picture showing incidents in the life of Liszt, with several of that composer's best-known melodies introduced incidentally. There is a varied organ number by Arthur Martell, jazz beginning with Bailey and Barium, and short news and comedy reels. "Say It Again" is offered as the feature picture of the week. Richard Dix has the role of an American who becomes involved in the political troubles of a mythical European republicality while seeking the girl he met during the World War when he was a soldier and she was a nurse. Chester Conklin is also in this picture, which is amusing in a routine way.

CONFERENCE ON ROUTES OF STREET PARADES

Trade Board and Governor Consider Arrangements

Representatives of the Retail Trade Board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce were in conference with Governor Fuller today in an effort to work out plans for the holding of street parades with the least possible handicaps to business.

Although agreement has been reached with the city officials banning parades from the retail district, it is now planned to employ different reviewing arrangements. Parades taking the Beacon Street route for review by the Governor at the State House must disband close to the State House, or pass into the Tremont Street retail district, it is pointed out by the merchants. The conference today is to seek the operation of the Governor in granting permission for parades to disband on state property in the rear of the State House, or to arrange for a reviewing point for the Governor, on Arlington Street, or some other near-by point further up town.

Felix Vorenberg, president of Gilchrist's Company and a former president of the Retail Trade Board, headed the delegation conferring with the Governor today as chairman of the Retail Trade Board's committee on parades. Other members of the committee at the conference were: Charles F. Bacon, president of Chandler & Co.; Irving T. Morse, president of Houghton & Dutton Co.; and Daniel Bloomfield, manager of the Retail Trade Board. E. J. Brehaut, assistant secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, was present to represent that organization.

MILK PRICE IS ADVANCED

WORCESTER, Mass., June 29 (P)—The price of milk in Worcester will advance one cent per quart starting July 1, the New England Milk Producers' Association has announced after conferring with the Worcester distributors. The increase will raise the wholesale price to 7½ cents a quart and the retail price is expected to advance from 13 cents to 14 cents a quart. It is the usual season advance due to short feeding conditions and general reduction in production.

GREAT FIREMEN'S MUSTER PREDICTED

Many Entries Received for Salem Event

SALEM, Mass., June 29 (Special)—There are indications that the New England Firemen's annual muster, which will be held in Salem on July 10 as one of the features of the city's tercentenary, will be the largest held in recent years. At least 23 entries have been received. The muster will take place on Salem Common. The committee in charge anticipates that there will be at least 50 hand tubs entered.

The hand engines already entered are as follows: Red Jackets, Cambridge; Eureka, No. 1, Portsmouth; H. H. White, Salem; Enterprising, No. 2, Campello; Washington, No. 1, West Quincy; Protection, No. 1, Brookline; Nonantum, Providence; No. 1, General Taylor, No. 4, Everett; Winnisimmet, Chelsea; Governor Bradstreet, North Andover; Essex, No. 2, Essex; Alabama Cows, Stoughton; Vixen, Berwick, Me.; Senator Baxter, No. 1, Bath, Me.; Triumph, Berwick, Me.; Volunteer, East Greenwich, R. I.; Tiger, No. 6, Newburyport; Liberty, Peabody; Cochocho, East Braintree; Protector, No. 3, Montello; City of Somerville, Riverside, R. I.; Volunteer, West Roxbury; James W. Plaisted, Portland, Me.

The parade will start at 11 a. m. Following the parade the muster will start promptly. Drawing for positions will be made on July 9, the night before the day of the muster.

W. E. A. F., New York City (424 Meters). The sales committee of the New England Milk Producers' Association announced today, beginning with July 1, the cost of milk to dealers will go back to 8½ cents per quart. This means a return to the price prevailing on June 1. The association is pleased by the fact that June has a higher milk production than almost any other month of the year.

DEALERS' MILK PRICE FOR JULY IS 8½ CENTS

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LEADERS SPEAK AT PLAY INSTITUTE

Miss Ruth Sherburne Talks on Games for Children

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 29 (Special)—Miss Ruth Sherburne, field secretary of the Playground and Recreation Association of America, addressed the Connecticut Valley Play Leaders' Institute in Central High School this morning on "Games for Children," and Charles Pease, playground director, spoke on "Stunts for Boys." The season opened with community singing, under the direction of William J. Short, supervisor of music in Northampton.

In an address on "Education Through Play," at yesterday's meeting, Miss Florence Somers, assistant director of physical education of the State Department of Education, said: "Play is the serious business of the child's life. The child's general condition is indexed by the play activity naturally precedes close mental work, and is a normal instinct of the child."

"In seeking education through play, there must be leadership, as in every educational life. Home influence is of great importance in nurturing qualities that will make for sound leadership in this field. Play adds to training for a life voice a life voice, and it helps to provide the stamina that is needed for success in life. Through the right kind of play comes training for citizenship and real sportsmanship."

"Both child and adult must learn to make good use of leisure time. Obedience, caution, self-control, promptness, independence, orderliness, courtesy, kindness, honesty, bravery, courage, spirit of service—such are the qualities that play helps to promote."

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DEPUTIES BACK BRIAND IN HIS POLICY ON DEBT

Confidence Voted in Government After Its Declaration on Finances

PARIS, June 28 (AP)—Aristide Briand's tenth Cabinet went before Parliament today, presented its program and won a vote of confidence from the Chamber of Deputies. The vote came on a demand from the Premier that interpellations on the financial situation be postponed. He made the question one of confidence in the new Government. After a short, sharp debate the Chamber upheld him by the majority of 162. Parliament will soon be called upon to take the responsibility either of ratifying or rejecting the Briand cabinet, which was read before both houses. The Premier declared that settlement of the interrelated debts is one of the factors upon which the proposed stabilization of the franc depends.

The text of that part of the declaration referring to the debt agreement reads: "The Government knows that in order practically to accomplish stabilization of the franc, international aid will not be useless. But in no case will it consent to the slightest infringement upon the full sovereignty of the country."

Aid to Stabilization
"It does not overlook that settlement of the interrelated debts is one of the helps necessary to a sound, reasonable stabilization. Consequently, the urgent duty of the Government is to put Parliament in a position to decide this great question. It is already before both houses, and they will very soon have to take their responsibilities upon it."

"Meanwhile the Government proposes to pursue the necessary negotiations, with the greatest energy in order that, in the shortest possible time, the whole program may come before you (the Parliament) and that when the moment arrives you will not have to ratify an agreement with one of the creditors without knowing the obligation that will weigh upon the treasury as a result of the accord with the other creditor. (The two creditors referred to are the United States and Great Britain.)

"A great country owes it to itself to look far ahead when it signs such solemn engagements, because it is anxious to be punctilious in its execution. The interest of the creditors is thus served by the scruples of the debtor."

Ratification of all our foreign debts cannot be separated from the certainty acquired by the Government that it has the indispensable means of establishing a currency capable of resisting efforts to pay those debts without foundering."

An End to Politics
Another high spot in the declaration is the assertion that all politics must be laid aside for the present, and all interests centered upon the solution of the financial problem. Conditions for placing the public finance upon a sound basis are favorable, the new Cabinet believes, pointing out that the war in Morocco has ended, the military situation in Syria is encouraging and the budget is balanced. Nevertheless, severe economy is necessary and will be practiced in all the departments of the Government.

"An essential feature of the program," it continues, "is the stabilization of our money, but in accomplishing this end the Government declares it will not propose in any case or in any manner the slightest default of any of the debts of state, which it holds to be sacred."

The declaration outlines a policy of revision of the tax system, a general income tax and the tax on stocks and bonds to be compensated by increases in other taxes and more rigorous collections.

Value of Paper Franc
All idea of restoring the gold value of the paper franc is rejected. The immense loss of riches through the war, the declaration says, can find a counterpoise only in an accepted reduction in the purchasing value of the paper franc.

"The entire question," it continues, "is to halt the continued decline of the franc, to give it a reasonable convertible value and to re-establish it on a sound basis."

Music Appreciation at Pops Increased Since Prohibition
Greater Attendance and Attentiveness and Less Desire for Jazz Reported by Agide Jacchia, Conductor of 41-Year-Old Boston Orchestra

Attendance and appreciation has increased at the Pops concerts since prohibition, and the popular desire for music is not expressed in jazz, according to Agide Jacchia, conductor of the Symphony Pops Concerts, who through a long period of observation is able to make comparative observations.

Before the enactment of the dry law, he says, it was noticeable that many people came to the Pops to have a place to drink and to pass the evening. Now, he adds, they come to hear the music and the appreciation and understanding is much more apparent. Furthermore, attendance has increased and with it the quiet and attentiveness of the listeners.

In the last year or two, Mr. Jacchia says, the chattering and loud talk in the audience has been disappearing. He recalls one occasion, however, before prohibition, when a concert had to be abandoned because of the boisterousness of the audience, although he does not attribute it solely to liquor, because, he said, "liquor never flowed freely at the Pops concert, even in the most abandoned of pre-Prohibition days."

And with the coming of prohibition Mr. Jacchia also sees the passing of jazz, at least in the estimation

lish it on the basis of a new parity that will be certain and secure.

"We must not withhold from the country the fact that its present prosperity is partly a dangerous mirage. In order to become a durable reality, it must be founded on increased production and reduced consumption."

The declaration concludes: "The government will not betray the hope of the nation; neither will Parliament. The life of the nation is at stake. The hour has passed for clashes of doctrine; the time is no longer for talk. It is necessary to act, and to act quickly. The government will ask the Parliament to give it the means and the power to do so."

DOCK SQUARE PLAN WILL AID TRAFFIC

Rail Switches and Tracks to Be Removed

Street railway switches and tracks, no longer in use, are to be removed from the junction of Washington and Franklin Streets, and the point where Brattle Street joins Washington and Dock Square, it was announced today by Daniel Bloomfield, manager of the Retail Trade Board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, following a conference with J. H. Sullivan, commissioner of public works, for the city. The city plans to repave the streets, after removal of the tracks, with granite blocks covered with concrete.

Street cars have not been used on the main streets for some time, and many sections of the tracks have been torn up. At the two points mentioned, however, the switches and a short stretch of straight track remain, and is sufficiently above the surface of the street to cause annoyance to pedestrians, horse-drawn vehicles and even motor traffic according to the Retail Trade Board.

Officials of the Boston Elevated Railway are willing to co-operate in the work, it is understood, and Mr. Sullivan agreed to permit the removal of the tracks, work to begin shortly.

MILK PRODUCTION COST IS LOWERED

Agricultural College Experiments With "Roughage"

AMHERST, Mass., June 28 (AP)—Results of a three months' feeding demonstration on the farm of the Massachusetts Agricultural College indicate that New England farmers can reduce their milk production costs by giving their cows less grain and more "roughage."

The amount of grain in the ration was gradually reduced and the hay and silage increased. "Where efficient methods are utilized," say the investigators, "a pound of digestible nutrients can be produced on the farm in the form of roughage more cheaply than it can be purchased in a grain bag. Some grain in the average cow's ration can be replaced by feeding more roughage without decreasing production."

The cows used in the experiment gained in weight. The amount of milk produced for each pound of grain fed increased in the three months from 3.07 pounds to 4.17 pounds.

CAMBRIDGE SCHOOL SALARY SCALE VOTED

Deciding against the recommendation of Cambridge school teachers that the salary ratio of men and women teachers be maintained, the Cambridge School Committee, meeting yesterday, voted larger salary increases to its men teachers than to its women teachers.

The total increases amount to approximately \$75,000. Of this sum about \$35,000 is divided among 80 men while the remaining amount, or \$40,000, is divided among 500 women teachers. Added to the previous difference the new arrangements, it is said, gives men teachers in high schools \$746 more than women teachers doing the same work.

MILTON BONFIRE VETOED

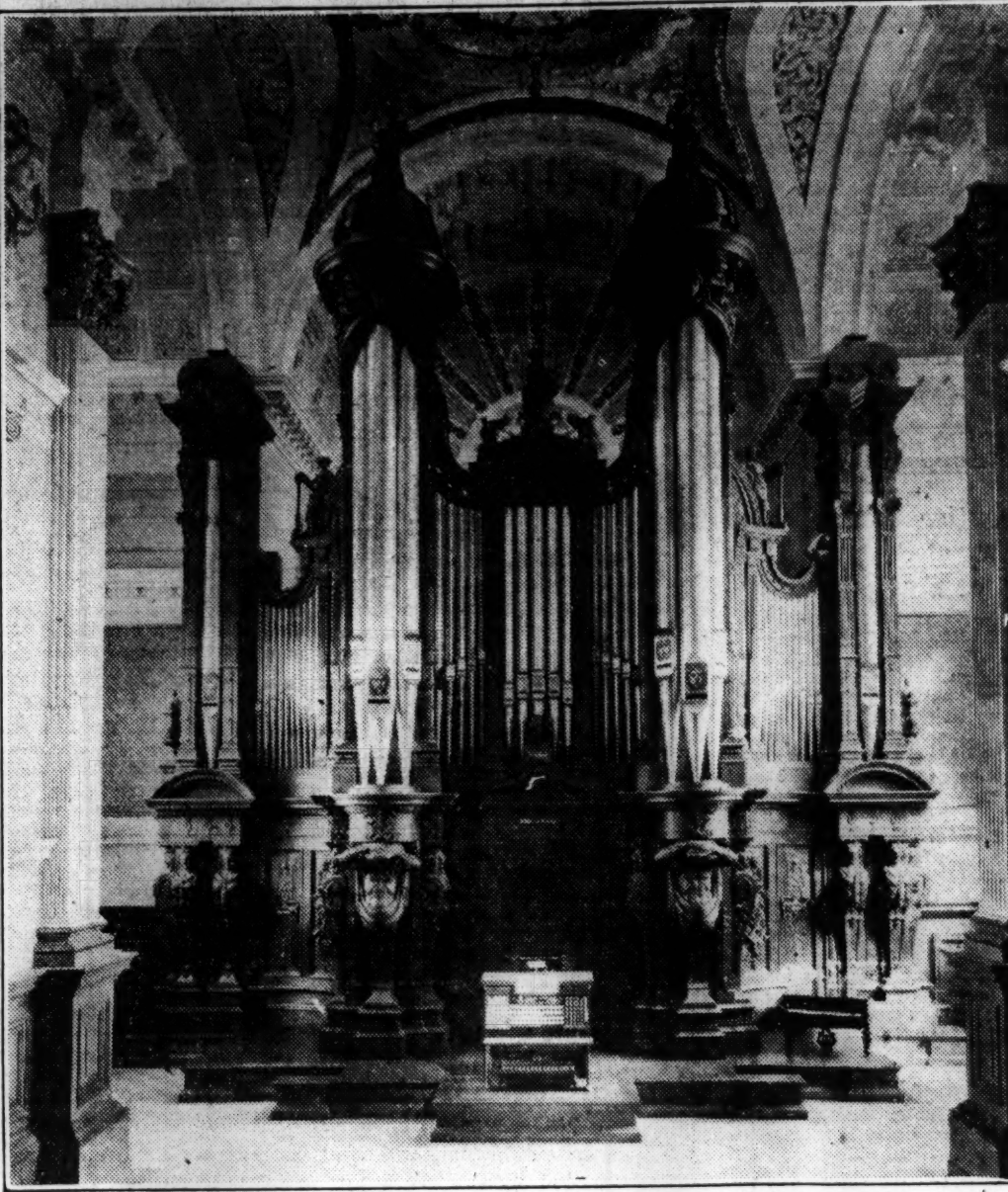
Milton will have no bonfire in connection with its Fourth of July celebration. Timothy C. Murphy, deputy state fire marshal, announced last night, after viewing the proposed site of the fire. A hearing was held in the State House yesterday on the matter, and citizens objected to the American Legion had planned.

of the Pops audiences. There is a greater response to the old popular numbers like the "Blue Danube," the "Ave Maria" and others so well known to Boston music lovers. On occasion Mr. Jacchia has inserted jazz numbers in his programs, more as a test of his audiences' response. He finds that they do not react with the same measure of enthusiasm.

Part of this response may be explained by the fact that the Pops Orchestra, which is a somewhat abbreviated form of the orchestra which renders the usual Boston Symphony concerts, is in no sense a jazz orchestra, and the audiences can find nothing interesting in jazz when rendered by these musicians who have not been trained in the slam-bang school of musical calisthenics. At least, this is what Mr. Jacchia thinks.

Also, Mr. Jacchia knows his audiences and he strives to give them what they want. He says they come to the Pops to hear the music. Eating and drinking is secondary. Mr. Jacchia points to attendance statistics to clinch his argument. He says that between 12,000 and 15,000 persons attend the Pops concerts every week and that during the 41 years of its engagements more than 5,000,000 have attended.

Music Lovers Are Once More to Hear Its Beautiful Tones



The Old Boston Music Hall Organ as It Now Appears in Serlo Hall on the Edward F. Searles Estate at Methuen, Mass.

OLD BOSTON MUSIC HALL ORGAN TO BE HEARD AGAIN IN METHUEN

(Continued from Page 1)

gan was completed and set up in the factory at Ludwigsburg, and the commission from Boston then journeyed across the water to approve the finished instrument. The deed of acceptance was signed Aug. 16, 1862. Following the acceptance of the organ it was taken apart and packed and shipped to America.

Seven Months to Install
It took seven months' intensive work to install the organ, and the opening recital was on Oct. 31, 1863; the audience consisting of members of the board from Music Hall, the stockholders, private subscribers and a few important invited guests. The first concert was given by George W. Morgan of the Grace Church, New York. The public inauguration was held on Nov. 2, 1863. Miss Charlotte

Cushman recited the dedicatory ode. Mr. Walcker then played a few strains on the organ, and a splendid program by brilliant musicians followed.

The organ was heard for the next 20 years at frequent intervals in famous concerts. The final demand for more elaborate arrangements and facilities for the Boston Symphony Orchestra caused the organ to be put up for sale, despite earnest protests against such a proposition. The organ was sold to W. O. Grover for \$5000.

It was stored in the New England Conservatory of Music for a time. Later the organ, with other parts of the Grover estate, was sold at auction. Edward F. Searles bought the instrument and built the hall for it in Methuen. Considerable money has been expended to keep it in repair.

Burges Johnson Says Short Story Contests Upset Literary Market

He Likens Prize Offers to Itinerant Carnival Which Takes Much Money From a Community in a Single Night—False Sense of Values Shown

By the Associated Press.

The opinion that "even properly conducted prize contests in the literary market upset steady business and that in the long run must be bad for everybody" is expressed by Burges Johnson, professor of English and director of publications at Vassar College, Mr. Johnson, who has had a long experience as author, editor and publisher, sets forth his views in an editorial article written for the July number of the Writer, published in Cambridge, Mass.

He does not wholly agree, however, with the attitude of Sinclair Lewis, who recently refused the Pulitzer Prize and denounced prize contests. "Mr. Lewis," says Professor Johnson, "introduces into this discussion of literary prizes a moral or ethical issue, charging that the specifications or the mental attitude of judges might tend to restrain the spiritual freedom of contest writers. I confess that I cannot find much cause for concern on this ground."

"The author who writes a story of such quality as to make it a dangerous competitor for a great national prize must surely be writing the thing that is in him and if he is diverted by a desire to enter to the whims of judges he will undoubtedly injure all the literary value of the thing he writes. I think it is a matter of graver concern that one gigantic prize offer should stimulate another bigger one among competing editors and publishers until the legitimate business of the manuscript market is confused and upset."

He likens the prize contest to the itinerant carnival which "can take several thousand dollars in one night out of a community whose retail stores do not show that cash turnover in a week."

"This," he continues, "is not good for the business of the local merchants. An injury to them eventually reacts upon the economic life of the whole community. In the second place, a lot of people have gained a false sense of values. Someone on a ten-cent chance has won an umbrella that would cost him one dollar in the local stores. It does not occur to him that the carnival people make \$20 to \$30 out of that umbrella."

Economically Unsound
"A lot of prize offers in the literary market are economically harmful. Just this same way. Not long ago one often read of prize contests which promised to the winner a sum of money far smaller than any manuscript of winning quality was likely to earn in the ordinary routine of publication. Moreover, the condi-

DISCRIMINATION BY B. & M. INTIMATED

New Hampshire Commissioner Questions Agent

CONCORD, N. H., June 29 (Special)—"Isn't it a little strange that the Boston and Maine Railroad considers it good policy to run luxurious appointed express trains through New Hampshire, while people living in the state cannot have even ordinary train service in the Plymouth-Woodsville districts?"

This question was addressed to Frank T. Grant, general passenger agent of the Boston and Maine, by Fred H. Brown of the public service commission, during a hearing on a petition of the Boston and Maine transportation company for authority to inaugurate motor coach service north of Laconia.

The petition specifically asks for the right to run coaches from Laconia to Plymouth and Woodsville and from the Plymouth-Rumney town line to the Rumney railroad station.

Mr. Brown pursued his inquiry by asking Mr. Grant how the situation, as it had been outlined, appealed to the railroad official's sense of fairness.

"Why," said Mr. Grant, "considering the cardinal points and the larger centers, New Hampshire has not been lost sight of."

"But," objected Mr. Brown, New Hampshire is not made up of large centers. Its people have not indicated that they want these crack trains, but they have asked for good local service."

Mr. Grant replied that he did not think the residents of the smaller villages realized how little use they had been making of the facilities furnished by the railroads and he wondered if they would not be cared for if given an opportunity to feed into the cardinal points.

ENTRY SIGNS PLACED ON ONE-MAN CARS

Hereafter one-man cars of the Boston Elevated Railway will have on them a poster reading, "Enter this car by the front door." The change was made as a result of a communication of William I. Hennessey, Senator of Dorchester, in which it was pointed out to the Elevated officials that on two-man cars the passengers enter by the rear door and on one-man cars by the front door.

As the passenger does not know whether the approaching car is of the one or two-man variety, he often picks out the wrong door and has to then hustle to the other one.

MR. PEPPER DENIES HE CAUSED DRY LAW DIRECTOR'S TRANSFER

Senate Campaign Fund Investigators Examine Work of Agents Hired by W. C. T. U. Fund—Charges Made on North Dakota Expenses

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, June 29.—The service records and character of investigators and agents employed by the Pennsylvania prohibition enforcement bureau, the committee of the State of Pennsylvania, who were working on the raising of \$130,000 by the State Woman's Christian Temperance Union, were questioned by James A. Reed (D.), Senator from Missouri, chairman of the Senate campaign fund investigating committee.

Mr. Reed examined William B. Wright, special counsel for Governor Gifford Pinchot, in charge of the prohibition work, as to the "criminal records" of his subordinates. Acting on confidential information, Mr. Reed took up each member of the bureau and demanded explanations of the agent's service. Mr. Wright stated that four of the men had been dropped from the federal prohibition service and that an-

other had been tried on a charge of possessing liquor, but had been proven not guilty.

Employing Investigators
Replying to questions on the circumstances under which investigators were employed, Mr. Wright said: "Mr. Y. were led to believe, had inside information about large divergence and shipment of alcohol at liquor."

"How did he come to know about these large shipments?" "Mr. Y. had gained his knowledge while working for the Government in the Florida district. Our information as I told you was that he left the government on his own accord because he did not care to go where he was being transferred."

"Well, did you get any of these large shipments?" "That's the unfortunate part of

it," the witness earnestly began, while the committee and the auditors broke into laughter. "We did not. We would have gotten them and stopped the traffic if the Federal Government forces had aided us with adequate co-operation."

"And so the Federal Government did not help you," Mr. Reed observed. "Although the railroad owned by Mr. Gary, and the steel trust appointed the prohibition director for that district (Frederick Baird, recently resigned and who during the wet and dry hearing before a special Senate committee testified that he had been made federal prohibition director on the recommendation of Mr. Gary) and he had the full armed power of the Government to assist him. As I remember it he told us that he was receiving from \$12,000 to \$15,000 from the railroad as salary, and \$2000 from the Government. It's strange that with all this assistance from the railroads, the steel trust, the W. C. T. U., the Anti-Saloon League, and the Ku Klux Klan, this prohibition law cannot be enforced."

Mr. Baird's Talk
"Mr. Baird did most excellent work," Mr. Wright declared, "and I don't see why the willingness of those who can afford to do so to help enforce the law should not be accepted."

George Wharton Pepper (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania, was given permission by the committee to make a brief rebuttal to charges made against him by several witnesses. One of these men, a supporter of Governor Pinchot, had alleged that Senator Pepper had been responsible for the removal of Prohibition Director Baird from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia during the primary contest. This was emphatically denied by Mr. Pepper, who asserted that he had known nothing about the transfer.

He also replied to a charge made by Harry Mackey, campaign manager for William Vare (R.), Representative from Pennsylvania, that a county leader's support had been obtained by the Pepper forces by obtaining for him a favorable settlement of a claim against him before the Treasury Department. Senator Pepper stated that the claim was still before the department, and that he had in no way taken any interest in the case.

STRIKERS TO REMAIN OUT
HUDSON, Mass., June 29 (AP)—Two hundred striking employees of the Firestone Aspley Rubber Company have voted to stand together and not go back to the jobs that they left Friday, until the company agrees to a flat rate of 70 cents an hour.

Some of the other departments have agreed to walk out if the strike continues. The Firestone Aspley Rubber Company employs about 1600 hands. The plant is to shut down July 3 for the annual vacation of 12 days. No plans have been made for filling the places of any who strike.

CAMBRIDGE SCHOOL HEADS TO ACT ON EXPERTS' SURVEY

Recommends Building Program of \$5,000,000, Junior High System, and Administration Changes

Immediate action on recommendations made in the report of the survey committee appointed by the Cambridge School Committee two years ago, will be taken by the latter committee, it was announced after the report had been read last night. The report will be carefully gone over today and tomorrow when a special meeting is to be held for discussion of it and for such action as may be considered wise.

The survey was made by Prof. Henry W. Holmes, dean of Harvard University Graduate School of Education, assisted by Prof. Leslie O. Cummings, assistant professor of education, and 20 others.

Complementing the committee and superintendent of schools on the curriculum which the report states is "generally well conceived," the survey committee recommends the adoption of the junior high-school system as the "best means of providing promptly and at a reasonable cost the improvement of the school plant and the progressive development of the school program." In fact, the committee declares that its entire recommended program hinges upon the adoption of the junior high-school system. This would provide for grades in the elementary school, three in the junior high and three in the senior high schools.

The committee comments on "the deplorable condition of many school buildings and the general inadequacy of the plant considered as a whole." It recommends a new building for Rindge Technical School, the remodeling and repair of the Cambridge High and Latin School, and that the offices of the School Department be removed from the City Hall to the high school building. It recommends that certain school buildings now occupied be abandoned as soon as possible, and that new elementary schools be built at once and others enlarged and remodeled, particularly with respect to their lighting and sanitation.

Protective devices should be thoroughly gone over, put in readiness for instant use, repaired and in some instances supplemented by improved appliances, the report declares.

The Mayor of Cambridge is ex officio chairman of the School Committee. Commenting on this, the report says:

"The organization of the School Committee is not in accordance with the best practice. The duties of the committee ought not to be imposed on the Mayor. A committee of five, elected yearly in rotation by the people and choosing its own chairman, would be more fully in accord with the accepted theories of school administration."

On the selection of school sites, the report says: "The established procedure for securing sites of property for school use results in difficulties. An advisory, unpaid commission on school property might be useful in determining sites for school use. The present procedure of erecting school buildings is undesirable. The carrying out of architects' plans should not be left to a city officer who is not under the control of the School Committee."

The report refers to one school building which has a large dwelling house erected beside it, thus cutting off light from the schoolrooms. A second case is mentioned of a school building which has no room whatsoever for playground facilities.

The report recommends that three junior high school buildings be erected, one near Cambridge Field at once, one at West Cambridge, and one near the present Harvard School. The proposed building program involves an expenditure of \$5,000,000.

The report advocates that a special officer be appointed for vocational placement and educational guidance and opposes the platoon system.

LOWELL FINANCE BOARD IS NAMED

A. T. Safford, Chairman, Will Receive Salary of \$3000 Per Year

Members of a finance commission to have full supervision over the business affairs of the city of Lowell were nominated by Governor Fuller and confirmed under suspension of rules at a special meeting of the executive council today. They are Arthur T. Safford, chairman; Albert J. Blazon and John E. Drury, all of Lowell.

The commission is empowered to supervise all expenditures, appropriations, and departmental plans of the city government. It is organized under a bill passed by the 1926 Legislature, which arose largely because of the indictment, last winter, of 11 city officials of Lowell.

Mr. Safford, as chairman, will receive a salary of \$3000 per year, and the other two members will receive \$500 each. Mr. Safford is a prominent textile engineer, connected with a leading Lowell mill. He is a Republican. Mr. Blazon has served as a member of the Lowell board of tax assessors and is a Republican. The third member of the commission, Mr. Drury, is a retail merchant, and is a Democrat.

Boston and Lowell are the only cities in the State with finance commissions. Constitutionally, the one in Lowell appears to have greater power. It acts as a budget commission, and draws up the annual and supplemental budgets which are subsequently confirmed by the Mayor and City Council. The commission also acts in a sense as purchasing agent for the city, and all departmental requests must be referred to it.

Other nominations presented to the council today were Gordon Hutchins of Concord, as a member of the Public Health Council, in place of William Jewett, confirmed under suspension of rules and Harold F. Thompson of Seabrook to be a trustee of the Bristol County Agricultural School in place of A. H. Barney.

\$10,000 FOR WILLISTON
EASTHAMPTON, Mass., June 29 (Special)—The sum of \$10,000 has been bequeathed to Williston Seminary by George Parsons Tibbets, for 36 years head of the mathematics department for the promotion of that department. One-half of the proceeds of the fund will be used for prizes, and the other half is to be given at the end of each 10-year period to the head of the department.

MISS HOLLAND

567 Boylston Street • Copley Square, Boston
Telephone Kenmore 7512

Semi-Annual Clearance Sale

French Dresses

	Formerly	NOW
In Fancy Cotton Crepes.....	45.00	22.50
Hand-Drawn Crepe Dresses.....	22.50	12.50
Hand-Drawn Voile Dresses.....	38.50	18.50

Sport Dresses

	Formerly	NOW
Silk Knitted Dresses.....	110.00	45.00
Silk Knitted Dresses.....	95.00	45.00
Two-Piece Knitted Dresses.....	135.00	55.00

Charmeen and Crepe Costumes

	Formerly	NOW
Blue and Tan.....	165.00	95.00
Blue Charmeen and Taffeta.....	245.00	135.00
Blue Charmeen Dress and Cape.....	195.00	110.00

Lot of French hand-made Blouses

Soiled and Mussed, 1.00 and 2.00
(Formerly sold for 28.50)

All Sales Final—No Exchanges or Credits

Separate Skirts

	Formerly	NOW
Chiffon Skirts.....	28.50	5.00
Taffeta, Black and White.....	35.00	7.50
Embroidered Flannel.....	28.50	10.00
Fancy Stripe Flannel.....	32.50	12.50
Knitted Skirts in variety of colors.....	38.50	12.50

Coats

	Formerly	NOW
Sport and Steamer Coats.....	110.00	65.00

Suits

	Formerly	NOW
Suedine Suits.....	125.00	65.00

Hats

	Formerly	NOW
French Model Hats.....	45.00	22.50
French Model Hats.....	25.00	12.50
French Model Hats.....	28.50	15.00
French Model Hats.....	22.00	10.00

Sweaters

Reduced to 3.00 and 5.00

BISHOPS REPORT WORK OF WORLD IN METHODISM

Come From Far-Off Fields
to Give First-Hand Infor-
mation of Progress

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, June 29.—The greatest
meeting ever held by Methodists to
consider the world situation.

This is the estimate placed upon
the third annual conference of the
World Service Commission of the
Methodist Episcopal Church in ses-
sion here, by members of the head-
quarters staff.

For the first time in Methodist
history, bishops from all parts of the
world have come to bring first-hand
information of their fields and to
present it to the people of the church,
said Dr. John T. Brabner Smith, of
the commission staff. Included in this
conference are the 77 members of
the World Service Commission, gen-
eral secretaries of all the church
boards, and more than 1000 laymen,
representing 5,000,000 Methodists in
all civilized countries of the world.

Need for an Alert Church

"It is felt that the present world
situation is such that the church
needs to be alert," Dr. Smith said
further. "Conditions are unusual.
There is a great turning toward
Christ, but in some countries there
is no church to minister to people.
This conference is to consider what
is to be done to help the world."

More than \$8,000,000 was received
by the World Service Commission
for its benevolent and missionary
work last year, reported the Rev.
Dr. O. W. Auman, treasurer of the
commission.

Reviewing progress in world ser-
vice made in a century of missionary
activity, the Rev. Dr. R. J. Wade,
executive secretary of the commis-
sion, said in an address:

"One hundred years ago Method-
ism in America had begun to feel
the expulsive power of Christianity
to the point of the formation of the
Missionary Society of the Methodist
Episcopal Church. It was then that
the co-operative movement in bene-
volence began. The 35,000 Meth-
odists gave during 1826 almost \$5000
for missions.

"Through the years the united ef-
forts increased until last year 3,229,
000 Methodists gave \$5,119,539 for
world service. The 35,000 Meth-
odists gave \$533,880 in 1925. In 1926
the church raised the one fund for a
common benevolent cause and dis-
persed it to the various fields and
activities as needed. In 1926 it does
the same thing on a larger scale and
in a more effective way. The result
is that the average giving per mem-
ber has increased 15,000 per cent.
Where can such marvelous growth
and efficiency and wisdom of plan-
ning be matched?"

Progress Outside Church
Pointing to progress in social re-
lationships outside the church, Dr.
Wade said:

"Less than two decades ago the
slogan, 'Competition is the law of
life,' was still held as gospel by the
business world. Only in very recent
years has the idea of co-operation
begun to be dominant. It has ad-
vanced so swiftly, however, that
there is not only co-operation in the
administration of industry, but also
in the ownership of it. In this de-
velopment, commercial life has
trilled the Methodist Episcopal
benevolent program for a century."

"America has not lost her oppor-
tunity to help the oppressed people
of the world by closing her immigra-
tion doors, declared Bishop Freder-
ick Fisher of Calcutta, India.
"Instead of seeking heaven on a
new continent, millions now look to
that new continent so to share its
modern blessings as to help them
make a new heaven in their old
lands," he said. "This is the chal-
enge that confronts America today.
Can she make her comfort and pros-
perity and spiritual ideas universal?
Blessings gained and maintained at
the cost of suffering on the part of
other people cannot be the ultimate
way of salvation. Unless our way is
capable of becoming the universal
way, we have not found the right
road."

TRAIN FROM LONDON TO CHINA IN 13 DAYS

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON.—News of considerable
interest to travelers has been re-
ceived in London, to the effect that
negotiations between the Soviet Gov-
ernment and the International Sleep-
ing Car Company are practically
completed, calling for the restora-
tion of the Trans-Siberian Express,
by which it will be possible to reach
China overland from London in 13

POMONA TOYS
64 Cheyne Walk, Chelsea
London, S. W. 3, England
For lovely little
wooden animals

CHAIRS
Reading Desks, Stands
and
OTHER FURNITURE
of superior quality
Write for free catalogue
MEALING BROS. Ltd.
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JAEGER
Pure Wool
FOR MEN, WOMEN & CHILDREN
HIGH QUALITY at a MODERATE PRICE
352 Oxford Street, London, W. 119a Princes Street, Edinburgh
16 Old Bond Street, London, W. 64 Bold Street, Liverpool
ENGLAND
Ask for an illustrated Jaeger list
There are agents in every town

days, and Japan in 14 days. The
company hopes to run a train of six
cars daily from Calais.
The route will be via Ostend, Brus-
sels, Düsseldorf, Dortmund, Berlin,
Frankfurt, Posen, Kutno, Warsaw,
Smolensk, Moscow, Pensa, Samara,
Oufa, Omsk, Tomsk, Kansk, Irkutsk,
Tchita Manchuria Harbin and Vlad-
ivostok. From Harbin branch lines
run to Mukden and thence to Peking
and Hankow. The fares will be ap-
proximately equal to the steamship
fares for the same destinations and
the trains will be equipped with
every modern comfort. There is only
one tunnel on the whole route, and
that at Irkutsk in Siberia. At regu-
lar intervals the trains will be
stopped for an hour to allow sight-
seeing, exercise or the purchase of
curios.

TWO NEW PRIZES TO ADVERTISERS

Harvard-Bok Awards Are
Increased by a Pair of
\$2000 Emoluments

Two new prizes of \$2000 each are
included in the 1926 Harvard Ad-
vertising Awards, founded by Ed-
ward W. Bok in 1923, according to
an announcement today by Wallace
B. Donham, dean of the Harvard
Business School, under whom they
are administered.

One of \$2000 will be given for the
advertising campaign of the year
judged best for excellence in its
planning and execution and which
seeks publicity for industrial prod-
ucts primarily through the media of
industrial, trade, or professional
journals.

The second new award is also of
\$2000 to be given for the advertising
campaign executed locally in cities
of 100,000 population or less for the
excellence of its planning and exe-
cution.

In addition, the awards offered in
former years will be given for the
year 1926, including \$2000 for the
best national campaign, advertising
specific products or of an institution-
al character; and a similar prize for
the best local campaign; \$2000 is
also offered for the advertising re-
search of the year most conspicuous
in bringing about economy or effi-
ciency in advertising, or in reducing
waste in a specific program.

Four prizes of \$1000 each are
offered for individual advertisements
most effective in use of text, most
effective in pictorial illustration, in
combination of both, and in typogra-
phy.

A gold medal is awarded annually
to the individual organization
deemed by the Jury of Award to
merit recognition for distinguished
contemporary services to advertis-
ing.

Advertising material to be consid-
ered for the current year must be
received by the secretary of the
Harvard Business School on or be-
fore Dec. 31, 1926. The Jury, the
personnel of which will be an-
nounced later, will make the awards
early in January.

CLEAN PRESS URGED TO SERVICE WOMEN

Crime News Exploiting Depre-
cated by Mrs. Booth

OMAHA, Neb., June 29 (Special).—
Newspaper exploitation of crime
news and neglect of accounts of
noble deeds was deprecated by Mrs.
Maud Ballington Booth, long identi-
fied with the Volunteers of America,
in addressing the sixth annual con-
vention of the Women's Overseas
Service League here.

Judge K. M. Landis censured the
stay-at-homes who do not take
enough interest in affairs of Gov-
ernment to vote once in four years.
He said it is difficult to get 50 per
cent of the voters to take part in a
presidential election. The judge
stated that the work of caring for
the disabled men and women has
been largely overlooked by those who
stayed at home.

"The program of the American Le-
gion, with co-operation of the women,
is to furnish homes for 35,000 orphans
of veterans," he also said. "Michigan
and Kansas have adopted the cottage
plan, with six or eight children in a
cottage in charge of a 'mother.'"
Nominations made indicate re-
election of Helen Douglas, of Atlan-
ta, Ga., as president; election of Mrs.
John T. Toher of Atlanta, Ga., re-
cording secretary; re-election of
Mrs. W. H. Lewis of Rome, Ga., cor-
responding secretary and Miss
Estelle Martin of Atlanta, Ga.,
treasurer.

N. HOWITT & Co.
Jewellers, Silversmiths
and Diamond Merchants
Watchmakers & General Repairers
102 Southampton Row
LONDON, W. C. 1, ENGLAND
(Kindly note our number)
This is our only address
To Visitors from Overseas

When in London you will find it to your
advantage to deal with Messrs. N.
HOWITT & Co. of 102 Southampton
Row, W. C. 1, who specialize in new
and second-hand Jewellery of every de-
scription. A fine range of genuine
Jewellery in stock. Repairs of all
kinds promptly and neatly executed on
the premises at reasonable charges. Old
Jewellery, Silver and Plate bought for
spot cash or taken in exchange.
Established 1860. Tel. Museum 5891
MIDLAND BANK, RUSSELL SQUARE

DISCUSS LOCAL SELF-GOVERNING

Political Scientists Study
Administrative Units at
Iowa City Conference

IOWA CITY, Ia., June 29 (Special).—
More than 50 prominent students
of political science gathered for the
opening of the fourth Commonwealth
Conference being held at the State
University of Iowa for a discussion
of "Local Self-Government." The
first round table resulted in consid-
eration of various ideas of local self-
government.

Prof. Kirk H. Porter of the Uni-
versity of Iowa characterized Amer-
ican local self-government as an ad-
ministrative decentralization, with
the people determining policies as
well as administering them. He ex-
pressed the opinion that such gov-
ernment was primarily intended for
the safety of democracy; efficiency
apparently was a secondary matter.

Prof. John A. Fairlie of the Uni-
versity of Illinois declared that in
the middle West there is a tendency
toward disintegration of the town-
ship, due largely to artificial
boundaries. The small cities have
multiplied to take certain powers
of jurisdiction from the township,
while the county has added some of
the township's functions.

Local Control Overdone
He believes that local self-govern-
ment has been overdone, inasmuch
as there are a dozen different areas
and districts to which the citizen
must give his loyalty and attention.
There has resulted from this situa-
tion an undermining of community
feeling, he held.

Arnold B. Hall, president-elect of
the University of Oregon, in a lec-
ture on "Problems Relating to the
Executive Areas," said that there is
a tendency to centralize government-
al power over larger areas.

"Matters that used to be consid-
ered the exclusive prerogative of the
community are now managed by the
state," he said. "Functions formerly
managed by the state have passed
under national control. A recent
tendency to vest all power in the
federal government now challenges
the attention of thoughtful students."

Mr. Hall declared it is not a ques-
tion of state rights, but of the dan-
gers to society arising out of this
tendency toward overloading the
federal government. He asserted
that in a day where private affairs
must be regulated, no national regu-
lation could give effective uniform
treatment if a single state were in-
capable of handling the situation.

Chinese System Explained
Prof. William Anderson of the
University of Minnesota declared
that the old Norman kings for cen-
turies placed such burdens and re-
sponsibilities upon their people that
they went far toward building up
the Englishman's governmental com-
petence. American local government
is largely an outgrowth of the En-
glish system, he said.

A letter from Dr. Alfred Sze, Chi-
nese Minister to the United States,
characterized Chinese local govern-
ment as basically democratic, with
the absence of the social stratifica-
tion, with an important guild sys-
tem which brings industrial democ-
racy; and with political democracy
in the city republics, ruled mainly by
family patriarchs and village elders.
Disputes are settled by arbitration
and not in courts, he explained.

Prof. Frederic A. Ogg, editor of
the American Political Science Re-
view, spoke of the French and Euro-
pean self-government as being cen-
tralized, with an absence of local
control. The present system owes its
origin to Napoleon, who introduced
it throughout the continent, he said.

**YORKSHIRE STARTS
NEW BACON FACTORY**
Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON.—A new bacon factory at
Sherburn, near Selby, founded by
Yorkshire farmers, is about to begin
building. The London & North-
eastern Railway Company have com-
pleted a new siding on the five-acre
site in which the factory is to be
erected. The cost will be £20,000,
and the factory will contain the most

**LUCKSTONE
TOILET PREPARATIONS**
Impart an unusual sense of fragrance
and freshness.
Price List From
THE LUCKSTONE COMPANY
118 Crawford Street
Baker Street, London, W. 1, England

GOOD COLLARS
THE main thing about a collar is
the fit—the next thing is the wear.
"Kingdom" Collars are good.
White as snow and stout of heart.
Men who wear them are satisfied.
Look them over in the Meakers Shops.

MEAKERS
37-38 CHEAPSIDE, LONDON, E.C.3.
And 27 other London Shops.

up-to-date bacon-curing and by-
product plant in the country. The
factory is expected to be in working
order by next November, when 500
pigs per week will be dealt with, in-
creasing during the first 12 months
to 1000 per week.

Local farmers have already a sup-
ply of 20,000 pigs, which will carry
the work of the factory well into the
following summer. An experienced
man from Denmark will manage the
factory, and Danish methods of
bacon-curing will be practiced. The
farmers intend dealing direct with
consumers, on a co-operative system,
thus again copying the Danish
system.

WOMEN'S TRADE LEAGUE EXPANDS

New Opportunities Seen for
Better Service to
Society

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 29 (Special).—That the employed women of
the United States can by united ef-
fort promote their own welfare and,
indirectly, the welfare of society as
a whole, was the confident belief
expressed by officers of the National
Women's Trade Union League in its
tenth biennial convention here.
Methods by which the league may
enlarge its service in bringing to-
gether women workers of all types
are receiving first place in conven-
tion proceedings.

A report of the secretary-treasurer,
Miss Elizabeth Christman, of Chicago,
showed progress of the league in the
last two years in co-operating with
other women's organizations of na-
tional scope, in finances and, in
furthering its educational program,
both through the training of workers
and the distribution of literature
dealing with the nature and purposes
of the league.

Continued support of child labor
regulation in the United States was
urged by Miss Elizabeth M. Smith of
Washington, legislative representa-
tive of the league. Opposition of or-
ganized industrial interests, ignor-
ance and misunderstanding of the
purpose of the child labor amend-
ment have served to delay its ratifi-
cation, she said. She denied the
amendment had been defeated,
although ratified by only four states.
Explaining the league's support of
the amendment, she said:

"The first ratification work came
in Massachusetts. A very bitter cam-
paign was conducted against the
amendment, heavily financed by the
associated industries of Massachu-
setts and the National Association
of Manufacturers, and a most as-
tounding propaganda of misrepresen-
tation was broadcast. The ad-
verse result of the Massachusetts
referendum was exploited to the full,
with a disastrous effect the country
over.

"Of the 42 Legislatures which met
in 1924 and 1925 only four, Ariz-
ona, California, Arizona and Wiscon-
sin, ratified the amendment. In other
states the action was sometimes ad-
verse, sometimes inconclusive, but
opponents of the amendment made
haste to declare it was defeated be-
cause more than 13 states, they said,
had rejected it. This claim cannot
legally be sustained. The best legal
opinion is that the Amendment re-
mains before the states until ratified,
whether the period be four years or
400 years."

INSURANCE in All Its Branches

E. T. NEEDHAM & CO., LTD.
42 Old Broad Street
London, E. C. 2, England

**SALE
of
SHOES
on Monday
July 5th**
Helpful reductions in each
Department for Men,
Women and Girls and
Boys. Every pair fitted by
the new method of
Charles H. Baber
304-306 Regent Street, London, W. 1
Just by Queen's Hall
Charles H. Baber Ltd.

SHOOLBRED'S
The Quality House
Since 1822

In the Lighter Vein

"Wait a minute," she called.
"Ah!" he exclaimed. "I have
found the woman of the hour."

CO-OPERATION

"At the time of the shortage of
coal," writes in Miss A. A. D.,
"the edict went forth that no
apartment should be heated
above 60 degrees. A certain kind
lady, willing to help along the
good work, said she was glad,
for now, whenever the ther-
mometer soared above 60 degrees,
she opened the windows immedi-
ately."

Father: "If you marry my
daughter, would you expect me
to pay the bills?"
Sister: "No, sir! As soon as I
stop courting her I can pay them
myself."

College Junior (to graduating
senior): "Well, so long, Jim—
have a good vacation."—
Williams Purple Cow.



Opportunist: "I say, excuse
me—would you mind if I
buried these few used razor
blades here?"

A Berne firm has patented a
telephone apparatus which will
enable a subscriber to ring up a
group of numbers simultaneously.
This should increase the chance
of obtaining the right office.—
Punch.

"Darling, we have been mar-
ried five years today, and, as
usual, I have baked an anniver-
sary cake."
"So thoughtful of you, dear,"
replied the husband. "I look back
upon the other cakes as mile-
stones."

"I hear you made my money
out of the oil business."
"You bet! Been out of it all
my life!"—Capper's Weekly.

A. H. SHARPE Ltd.
Art Needlework, Wool & Silk Specialists.
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"Huh! Mine went to the open-
ing performance of 'Able's Irish
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**COMPANY BUYS ESTATE
OF DUKE OF PORTLAND**

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON.—The Duke of Portland's
famous estate, one of the show
places of England, with a history
dating back to the twelfth century,
has been turned into a limited li-
ability company, a move that has been
taken recently in connection with
a number of great landed properties.
The estate, located in the Potteries,
has been visited by thousands of
famous people.

The Duke's seat, Welbeck Abbey,
was the site of an abbey in the twelfth
century, but few traces of it remain.
It is chiefly known for the under-
ground rooms and tunnels con-
structed by the eccentric fifth Duke.
The underground ballroom is 159 by
63 feet and contains Reynolds' "An-
gel in Contemplation." It was at
Welbeck Abbey that the first ver-
sion of Ben Jonson's "Love's Wel-
come" was performed in 1633 before
Charles I. at an entertainment ar-
ranged by the Duke of Newcastle.

Jones of the class of '26 had
gone home, framed his diploma,
and had opened up a law office.
His father dropped in on him
about four one afternoon, and
asked how things were starting off.

"Well," said the young man,
"practically no one comes in in
the morning, and the rush falls
off a bit in the afternoon."

**NEW MOSLEM PARTY
FORMED IN BENGAL**

Pledges to Work for Economic
Betterments

BOMBAY (Special Correspond-
ence).—A new Moslem party has
been formed in Bengal where the
Muhammadans are in the majority
with Sir Abdur Rahim as president.
The party seeks to safeguard the
vital interests of the community,
while working for the attainment of
responsible self government. It
pledges to work for the economic and
intellectual betterment of all com-
munities and creeds and strive to
prevent domination by a class intel-
ligentsia. The party will support
the British who are pledged to ac-
cord India the status of a self-gov-
erning dominion of the British Em-
pire. The organizers of the party
have issued a manifesto stating their
readiness to work with other politi-
cal groups whose attitude is not in-
consistent with the new party's po-
litical creed.

Unlike the Non-Cooperationists,
who pin their faith to peasant in-
dustries and dislike the idea of the
industrialization of the country, the
party believes in the necessity for
India to keep abreast of the Euro-
pean.

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pean nations in arts and natural sci-
ences, and is opposed to isolating
the country from the progressive
tendencies of the times. There is no
essential difference between the ten-
ets of the Bengal Moslem party and
the recently formed Indian National
party.

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Catalogue & Pat-
tern

Arms Delegation at Geneva—The King's Yacht—Giving Bloom to the Desert



¶ American delegation to Arms Conference. Left to right: V. Medofsky, Maj. George V. Strong, Allan F. Winslow, Dorsey Richardson, Allen W. Dulles, Hugh Gibson, Capt. Adolphus Andrews, Rear Admiral Andrew T. Long, Brig-Gen. H. A. Smith, Rear Admiral Hilary P. Jones, M. Medofsky and Maj-Gen. Dennis Nolan.

P. & A. Photos

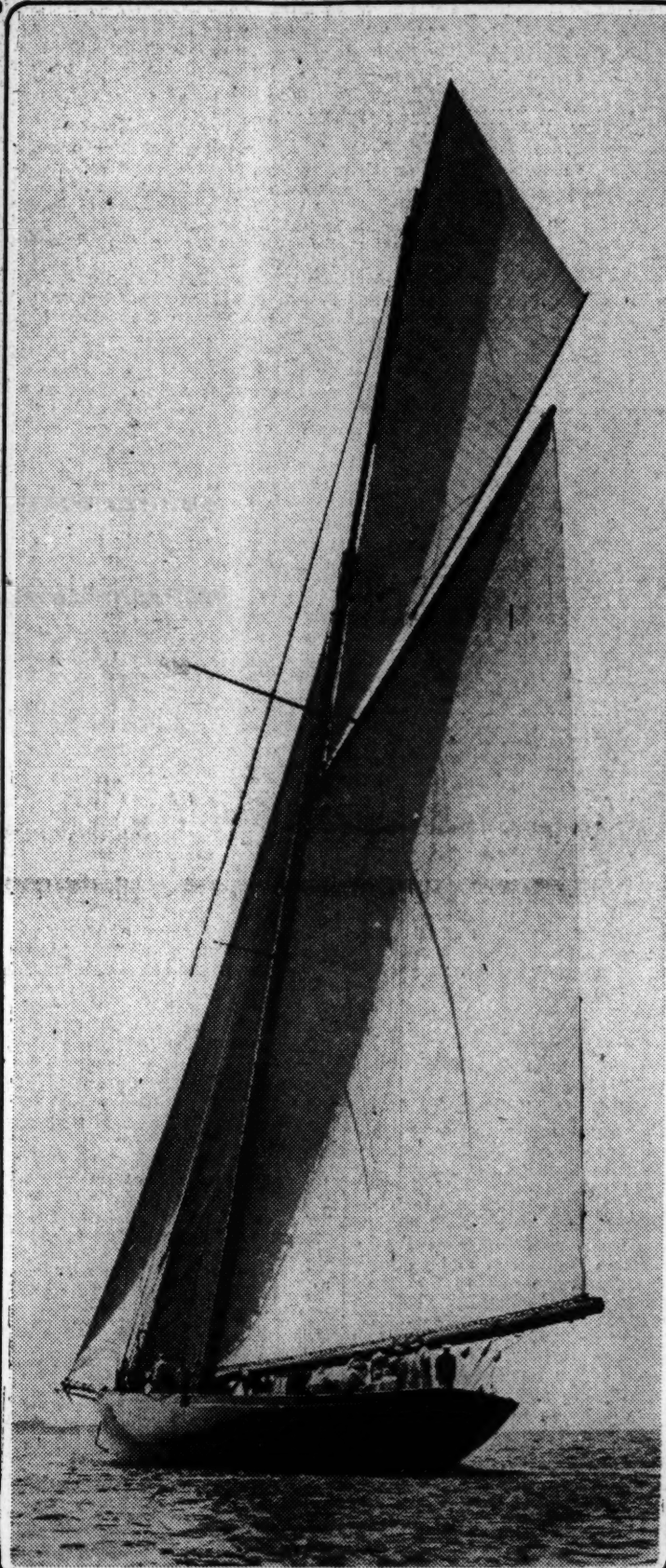


¶ Village musicians and singers turn out in their gayest raiment when there's a wedding in Göding, Czechoslovakia, as shown in this picture. The men and boys also wear brilliant colors.



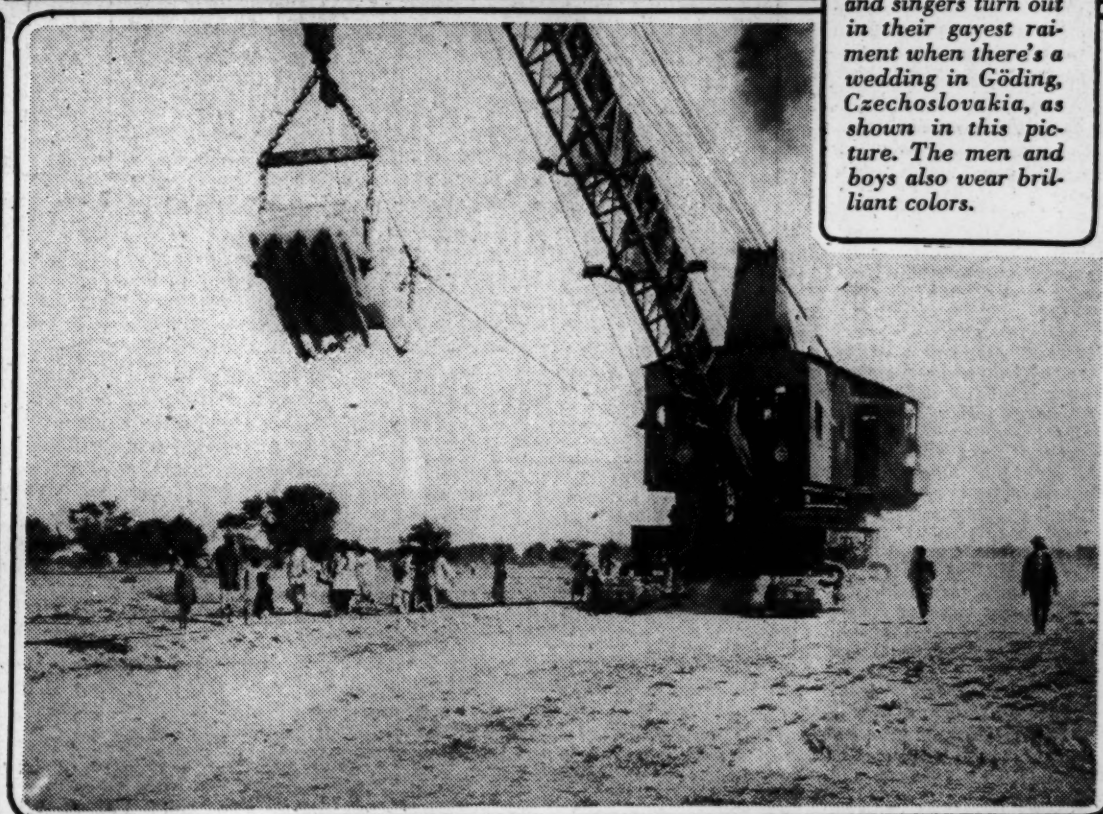
¶ They pulled winning oars when they raced over a mile course from Chiswick to Barnes recently. It is the woman's eight from King's College which has scored many other victories and whose work has attracted more than British interest this season.

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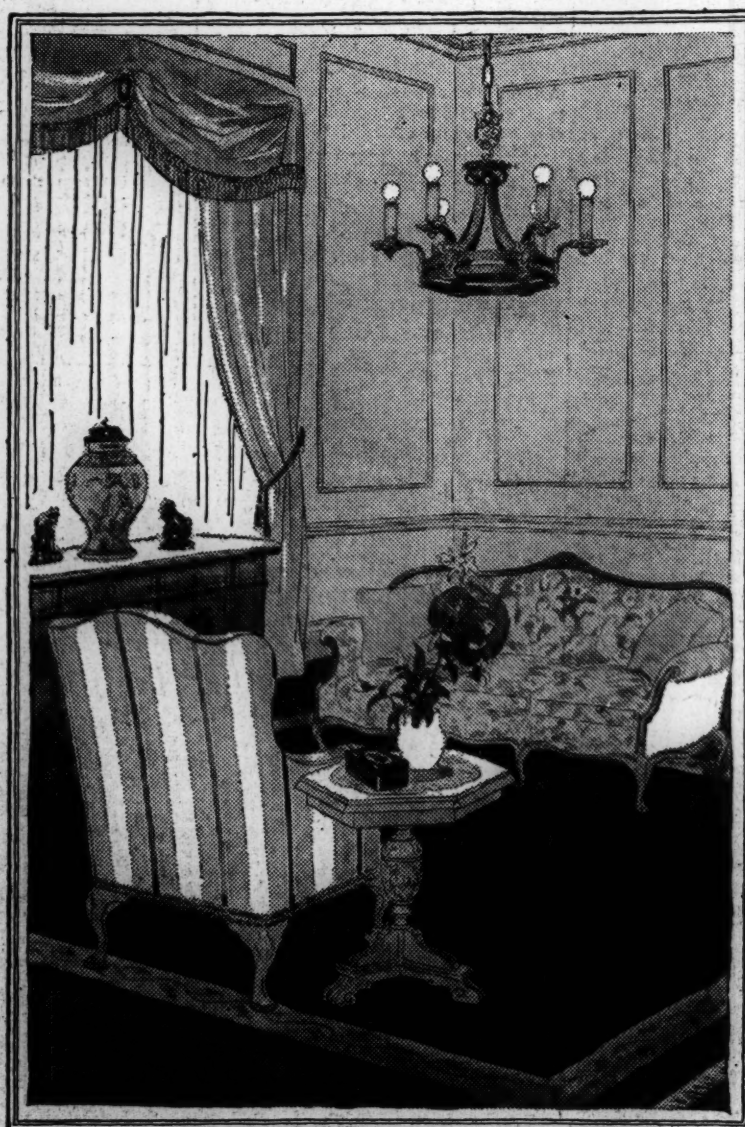
¶ The King's 221-ton cutter Britannia getting away in the Royal Harwich Yacht Club races held recently. The Britannia was given a new mast which allowed a greater spread of canvas.

© Sport & General



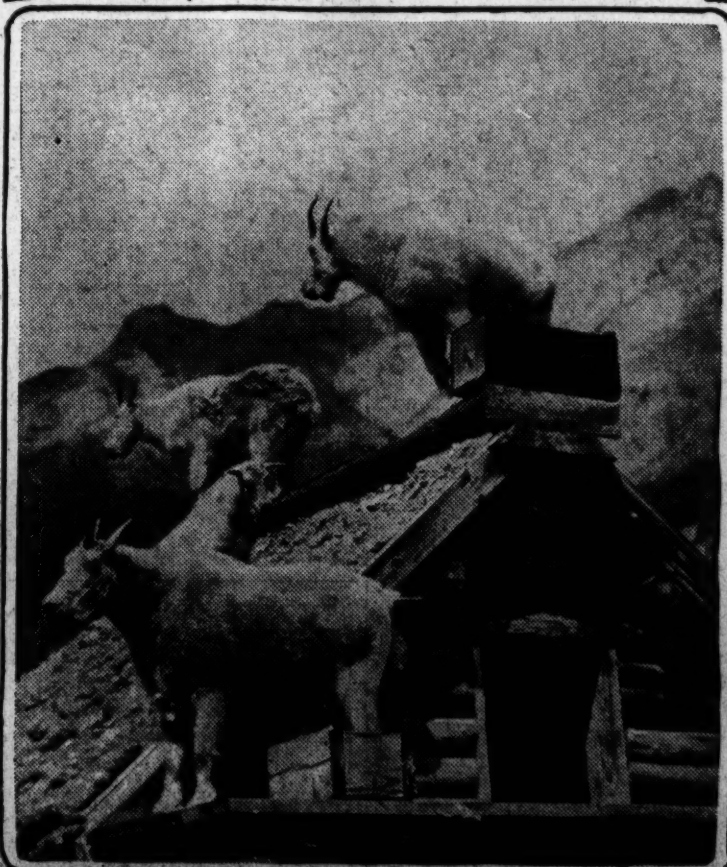
¶ One of the 100-ton steam shovels which helped in the excavation work of the Sulej Valley (India) irrigation, a work that required four years to complete. The shovel is shown crossing the desert, a distance of 15 miles, to the wonder of the natives.

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¶ No, they are not homing pigeons; they're goats, shown sunning themselves on the roof of their home in the Canadian Rockies. When it comes to climbing they are on a par with telephone linemen, lumberjacks and Virginia creeper.

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AND
Tarragon Vinegar

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Shaw's

THE HOME FORUM

Literary Sense in Biblical Proverbs

IN SPEAKING of common sense applied to the Old Testament book of Proverbs, I mean a literary sense, with many people a rare attitude when approaching the Scriptures. Is it not an anomalous condition which has up to the present day isolated the most important collection of literary masterpieces in the history of the world from the interpretation of the Scriptures? Is it not an anomalous condition which has up to the present day isolated the most important collection of literary masterpieces in the history of the world from the interpretation of the Scriptures?

Let us take for our example the book of Proverbs. And let us, not as any final or binding determination of form, but as a most suggestive and illuminating interpretation, take the structure as arranged by Richard Green Moulton in his "Modern Reader's Bible." Now not even the most perverse typographer can hide the supreme excellence of this book. The unequalled profusion of both practical and exalted wisdom compressed here into the most effective expressions has poured itself into the racial consciousness of the western world, and many of the epigrammatic and pungent sayings have become the common heritage of all classes of men. Because this collection called "Proverbs" is an assemblage of more short, separate units of thought than any other of the scriptural books, one may plausibly contend that the division into the traditional thirty-one chapters and nine hundred and thirty-one verses brings out with least loss of understanding the many detached units, a goodly number of which logically fall into these molds composed by these very divisions. At the same time, when we open the pages of this book, where shall we begin to read? If, as is natural, we start at the opening of a chapter and read on thoughtfully we are immediately aware of constant change of subject without apparent relation between the themes. And if we stop to generalize we exclaim, "Why, proverbs are the most difficult form of literature to read continuously in collections!"

As a matter of fact, no less than three hundred and seventy-five entirely unconnected sayings are massed in chapters ten to twenty-two inclusive. These are unit proverbs, the shortest complete form of literary composition, and in Moulton's arrangement the second of the five books into which he separates the collected work which we are considering. Because of their unrelated nature, then, all that is required of disposition on the

printed page is some appropriate separation for the eye.

In the other four books, however, apart from the unit sayings of the same general nature which we find scattered here and there, how shall we discover the other forms of wisdom literature? Suppose we are reading in the fourth chapter of our standard edition: at the sixth verse we come to one of the most universally known passages, "Go to the ant, thou sluggard; consider her ways, and be wise." We can see that the end of this composition (what ever name we may ultimately decide to give it) comes in the eleventh verse with its powerful warning, "So shall thy poverty come as a robber, and thy want as an armed man." But how immeasurably more helpful and enlightening if these six verses, composing this little masterpiece of concrete practical wisdom, be set off in some distinct fashion from the literary units which precede and follow in the same chapter? Suppose, with Moulton, we call it "The Sluggard—A Sonnet," and likewise the preceding five verses, "Suretyship" (My son, if thou art become a surety for thy neighbor, etc.), and the succeeding, "The Sower of Discord—A Pair of Sonnets," then on a sudden three distinct masterpieces leap out from obscurity into the light—and all by the simple device of typography arranged to reveal structure as dictated by literary common sense!

In this cursory survey we must waive the privilege of discussing the technical and intricate problem of assigning the term sonnet to these sayings. What is vital for us is to realize that Proverbs (with the exception of the fourth book as explained) is composed of these separate literary units, little works of wonderful perfection, each constructed in its own way, and happily realized by translators who saw them only as texts to be chopped up into verses.

In dimensions the unit proverb is exceeded first by the epigram (I am following Moulton's terminology), which is the organic expansion of this unit.

Weary not thyself to be rich: Cease from thine own wisdom. Will thou set thine eyes upon that which is not?

For riches certainly make themselves wings,

Like an eagle that flieth toward heaven.

Here the second, third and fifth lines, as indicated, represent developments of the first and the fourth, which obviously compose a standard proverb. These epigrams may stand alone or they may form a group on related subjects, generally varied by the presence of a proverbial themselves, as not infrequently in the fourth and fifth books. Similarly proverbs may form a little cluster crystallizing about one theme.

Of more extended and elaborate structure is the Moulton term, the sonnet which is not as we regard it, limited to fourteen lines, but is distinguished by some formal regularity in developing the rhythm of thought. One of the shortest of these is entitled "Things Stately in Their Going":

There be three things which are stately in their march, Yea, four which are stately in going: The Lion, Which is mightiest among beasts, And turneth not away for any; The Greyhound; The He-goat also; And the King when his army is with him.

More exalted as well as longer are the numerous examples all glorifying some aspect of wisdom which predominate in the first book (the first nine chapters). I will quote the shortest among these (3: 21-26):

Wisdom and Security—A Sonnet

My son, let not them depart from thee; Keep sound wisdom and discretion; So shall they be life unto thy soul, And grace to thy neck.

Then shalt thou walk in thy way securely, And thy foot shall not stumble.

When thou liest down thou shalt not be afraid, Yea, thou shalt lie down, and thy sleep shall be sweet.

Be not afraid of sudden fear, Neither of the desolation of the wicked, when it cometh: For the Lord shall be thy confidence, And shall keep thy foot from being taken.

These are the prevailing forms into which are cast the various and numerous minuscules of this supreme anthology. Other types of literature therein are not so easy to name. A few of these, like the last twenty-two verses, are called acrostics by virtue of the original marking the first word of the divisions with the successive letters of the alphabet. Another exquisitely patriarchal composition (27: 23-27) is named a "Pole Song of Good Husbandry" and should be recalled here:

Be thou diligent to know the state of thy flock, And look well to thy herds: For riches are not by force, And doth the crown endure unto all generations?

The hay is carried, And the tender grass sheweth itself, And the herds of the mountains are gathered in.

The lambs are for thy clothing, And the goats are the price of the field:

And there will be goats' milk enough for thy food, For the food of thy household; And maintenance for thy maidens.

In these suggestions of the true structure I have naturally not undertaken to discuss the content and significance of these forms of wisdom. That is indeed a boundless subject and no one man could pretend to

possess the wisdom to offer adequate appreciation of them, even if limitless space lay at his command. I have merely indicated in barest outline how we can perceive the collection as unit masterpieces by comprehending first of all their fundamental construction. If common sense seems too prosaic and pedestrian, an attitude to bring to such perception, I can only say in the words of the well-known pun that this sense is all too uncommon. The same literary method may, of course, be applied to all the books of the Bible in varying degrees. Is it not, however, peculiarly urgent to approach with fundamental literary common sense that book which above all others in the world distills universal wisdom into the common sense of mankind?

The Tanagra Figurine

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In those bright days, So long ago, In some Ionian isle, Where snows lay gleamed against low in the same checker.

I often wonder, did fair Sappho gaze And smile At your quaint loveliness, and did her eye

Linger upon your slender poise and grace, "The Sower of Discord—A Pair of Sonnets," then on a sudden three distinct masterpieces leap out from obscurity into the light—and all by the simple device of typography arranged to reveal structure as dictated by literary common sense!

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Garden Hedges

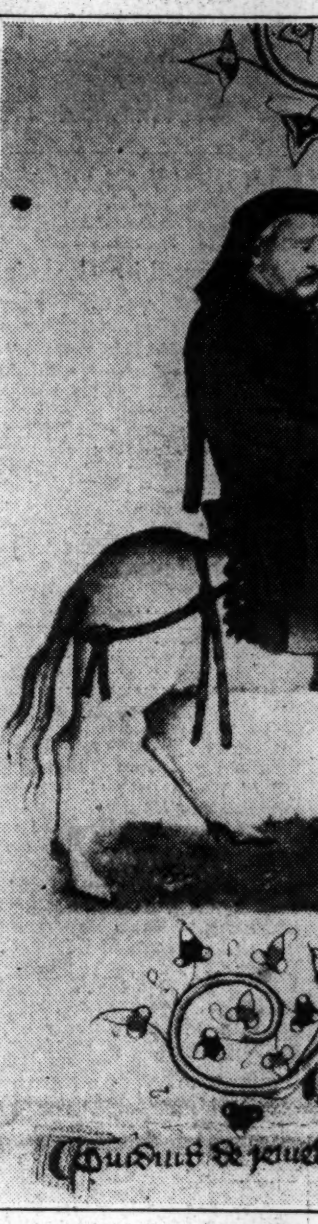
There are few flowers that tower above. The stately hollyhocks, Or wear such dainty frills of pink, Silk petticoats and smocks.

Nor can the nodding four-o'clock Present a stiffer spire Than salvia, statelike and straight, that flaunts A head of flaming fire.

The California poppies vie With many-colored phlox; Blue butterflies of larkspur hide Behind the giant stocks.

But take me to the hedge-rows deep, The hidden, lowly spots, Where bloom the heart's-ease, softly shrined Among forget-me-nots.

—Ada Borden Stevens, in "Year Book of Poems, 1926," edited by Charles Hammond Gibson.



Reproduced from the Manuscript in the Henry E. Huntington Library, Los Angeles, Calif.

A Leaf From the Ellesmere Chaucer, With Portrait of the Poet

The Mesa of Acoma (New Mexico)

There is one Acoma. It is a class by itself. The peer of it is not in the world. . . . It is the Garden of the Gods multiplied by ten, and with ten equal but other wonders thrown in; plus a human interest, an archaeological value, an atmosphere of romance and mystery. It is a labyrinth of wonders of which no person alive knows all, and even if he left poetry behind when his school days closed, he can still hear echoes of the English poets who have sung of April and May. The glories of the English season are part of his life. He goes with the Englishman to all parts of the world.

To such a visitor the actuality is even beyond his expectations. He finds himself just outside a great city, and as far as his eye can see is an expanse of meadow and woodland, clothed in the most exquisite shades of green. He begins to correct at once his idea that England is a vast industrial workshop—an impression produced, not unnaturally, by what he has read of English manufacturing. He finds that not only is there far more country than town, but that even in the great cities oases of green beauty are far more numerous than he had expected. In the heart of London are noble squares like Hyde Park, and in the suburbs again and again, with a catch of delight, a patch of trees and grass, and often flowers nestling among unbroken rows of somber houses. It is the country, however, that fills him with deepest joy. Rolling meadows, low hills, and patterned compared with his own landscape, diversified here and there with the rich brown of a plowed field, great areas of woods; hedges, where in his own country there would be fences; farmhouses embowered in trees and looking as if they really belonged to the scene; highways where for stretches of miles he may drive between high trees, which often meet overhead; delicious lanes leading off, where he finds primroses and violets beside the road and great spreads of bluebells in the woods beyond: all these make for him a new and enchanting world of green.

To be appreciated properly the parklike landscape of England should be seen intimately and at leisure. The colonial is fortunate if he may drive contentedly along country roads, and may explore on foot the lanes and woods. The beauty of oak, beech, chestnut and elm, clothed in all the wonder of the awakening season, will be felt to the full when he stands in their shade, or moves through the tunnel that they make in quiet ways. He notes again and again the softness of the landscape. In his own country, too, he has been accustomed to look great distances; here he finds that vision is limited by a soft gray-blue haze. Atmosphere, not distance, lends enchantment to the view.

"Build Jerusalem in England's green and pleasant land"—how much more those wonderful words of Blake mean to the overseas pilgrim when he has at last seen the English countryside! Green—was there ever a green like it in the world, so bright, so tender, so pure, so all-pervading? He takes back with him the discovery that what he had thought to be an iron and smoke disfigured England is really a garden, the sights and sounds of which will make music in his heart always. For the England that calls most intimately and lovingly to her sons and her sons' sons abroad is the England of wood and hedge-rows and "wet bird-haunted lawns," the garden of the shades.

Binocular Beauty

Into the gray and misty distance. Workmen in blue shirts are seen moving at the very edge of the green forest that rims a lake.

In a trice one is transported into their midst. The men are seen to be timber workers, broad-shouldered, dressed in the most picturesque of logs of old western trees which they are carrying to the water's edge. They smile and talk and are happy in their work in the afternoon sunshine. In imagination, their laughter seems brought on the breeze, stirring in the ground beneath the stubble brown grass. The feathers of his red breast are ruffled by a gentle wind. A solitary cherry tree with its mellow sunlight flooding the orchard becomes a regal picture through the binoculars. Beneath the tree the orchard grass is tall and waving. Each long spear seems within touching distance.

The fields beyond are touched by a new beauty. The soft colors merge

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Deliverance From Self-Righteousness

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE term "self-righteousness" has come generally to designate that type of mortal thinking illustrated by the Bible by the parable of the Pharisee who thanked God that he was not as other men. The self-righteousness of this Pharisee sprang from accepting material sense testimony, although he declared, no doubt correctly, that he was not an extortionist or an adulterer, or unjust; that he fasted twice a week, and gave tithes of all he possessed. In the eyes of the world he was a good man. There is another story, recorded in the Gospels, of a young man somewhat like the Pharisee. This young man came to Jesus. He had kept all the commandments from his youth, and was what the world would call a lovely character; he also had high ideals, for we read that he asked Jesus, calling him "Good Master," "What shall I do that I may inherit eternal life?" Here there seemed to be humility and right desire; yet Jesus replied, "Why callest thou me good? there is none good but one, that is, God." Thus Jesus exposed his mistaken personal sense of goodness, the parent of self-righteousness. The story ends with the statement that the young man "went away grieved," for he was unwilling to give up his "great possessions," the most formidable of which was self-righteousness.

Christian Science shows that all good qualities belong exclusively to God. In "Science and Health," with Key to the Scriptures, by Mary Baker Eddy, we read on page 330, "Neither God nor the perfect man can be discerned by the material senses. The perfect man is the pure manifestation of divine qualities; for in the first chapter of Genesis we are told that man is the image and likeness of God. The material senses have never recognized life, strength, harmony, health. The material senses would claim these qualities of God to be material; but these divine qualities are really spiritual, and belong to their true source, God; and 'what therefore God hath joined together, let not man put asunder.'" When this is perceived, it becomes clear how absurd it is for the counterfeit expressions of divine qualities, called a mortal, to become self-righteous.

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STATIC NOW SUBDUED BY FORESTERS

Timber Tract Engineer
Keeps Emergency Phone
Lines Very Quiet

Static is a word that conjures up sounds of rumbling, crashing, hissing and grinding noises in our radio receiving sets. Therefore, when we are told that the United States Forest Service has invented a static filter or "eliminator" there is flashed across our minds the vision of a future hope, though blasted many times in the past, of a complete riddance of this major factor in radio reception.

However, the static filter invented by R. B. Adams, a telephone engineer with headquarters at Missoula, Mont., was designed for the special purpose of depriving telephone communication in the National Forests of static and other electrical noises, with which it is peculiarly afflicted. Subscribers to telephone service in cities and other areas across which a network of telephone lines are hung perhaps have observed the freedom of noises in carrying on conversations. This absence of extraneous noises is due, in part, to the method of installing these communication lines.

Out in the vast wilderness, however, where the United States Forest Service owns and operates approximately 23,000 miles of telephone lines under the adverse conditions of winds, storms and frequent collapses of trees, the system of installation varies from that approved by the big telephone companies—that is, the telephone lines are grounded. Even though a blow-down tree may temporarily sever the telephone wires, the service is interrupted only for a brief period because the wires are possible under the so-called grounded circuit system of installation.

The grounded wire, however, in escaping complete wreckage from forces such as a combination of lightning winds and uprooted trees, is peculiarly exposed to atmospheric electricity and other extraneous noises which mar the clarity of telephonic communication. Static, that bugbear to radio communication, rides upon the network of Forest Service telephone lines with noisy impudence, creating a disturbance resembling the noises produced in trying a big pan of bacon. Conversations may be carried on under such conditions, but the elimination of this disturbance, manifestly, is very desirable.

The static filter, shown in the photographs reproduced with this article, was designed to accomplish this objective. Without burdening the lay reader with a technical description of this device, suffice it to say that this apparatus, not unlike static eliminators invented to improve radio reception, aims to divorce the signal proper from the extraneous noise and filter or drain off the latter before it reaches the ears of the telephone listener. From surface indications, this static filter partakes of features of a radio receiving set, including such parts as a vacuum tube, rheostat, potentiometer, dry cell batteries, switches, transformers, head telephones, and a network of connecting wires.

These outward characteristics, together with the purpose for which this apparatus was designed, seem to merit thorough investigation by radio amateurs. The latter, devoted to radio experimentation, may be able to apply this static filter, in a modified form, to the needs of reducing interference from static during the coming summer.

Like all static filters or eliminators, this one is somewhat cumbersome and bulky, perhaps necessarily so. It is already in practical use by the Government guardians of the national forests. Detailed information relating to this filter may be had by addressing inquiries to R. B. Adams, district telephone engineer of the United States Forest Service, Missoula, Mont.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

- W. H. Peddie, Erie, Pa.
- Mrs. Gertrude S. Peddie, Erie, Pa.
- Jennie M. Sawyer, Brooklyn, N. Y.
- Miss Bernice Hamilton, Bloomington, Ill.
- Frieda C. New, New York City.
- Mabelle New Williams, Fayetteville, Ark.
- Mrs. C. Eleanor New, Itasca, N. Y.
- Harold Eisinger, Bloomington, Ill.
- W. B. Eisinger, Bloomington, Ill.
- Miss Elizabeth E. Field, Pasadena, Calif.
- Miss Betty Field, Pasadena, Calif.
- Raymond L. Eisinger, Bloomington, Ill.
- Forrest Hillman, Bloomington, Ill.
- Mrs. and Mrs. E. F. Husey, Minneapolis, Minn.
- Mrs. Nellie Cady, Wichita, Kan.
- Mrs. Mattie B. Scooby, Nashville, Tenn.
- Frank Frank Rose, New York City.
- Miss Marie Louise Tyson, Baltimore, Md.
- Mrs. E. C. Gatewood, Rectortown, Va.
- Frank W. White, Washington, D. C.
- Bertha G. White, Washington, D. C.
- Herbert K. White, Washington, D. C.
- Helen A. Lewis, Washington, D. C.
- Marian A. Lewis, Washington, D. C.
- Evelyn M. Schmidt, Rochester, N. Y.
- John Manfred Matson, Lakewood, O.
- Mrs. C. C. Schmidt, Rochester, N. Y.
- Charles C. Schmidt, Rochester, N. Y.
- Walter L. Schmidt, Rochester, N. Y.
- Mrs. Naomi G. Meyer, Rochester, N. Y.
- Mrs. Henry J. Meyer, Rochester, N. Y.
- Miss Leslie Harris, Birmingham, Ala.
- Mrs. Aubrey Martin, Birmingham, Ala.
- Carl W. Meyer, Rochester, N. Y.
- Mrs. Helen L. Wakley, Dallas, Tex.
- Edith E. Barker, Dallas, Tex.
- James G. Rogers, Toronto, Can.
- James G. Rogers, Toronto, Can.
- Allice Plisker, New York City.
- Tommy B. Wyss, Zurich, Switzerland.
- Mrs. B. B. Denny, New York City.
- Mrs. Rosetta Platt, New York City.
- Mrs. Eva M. Arnold, New York City.
- Mrs. Martha Reed, New York City.
- Edward P. Shiverick, Brooklyn, N. Y.
- Mrs. Edith M. Balch, Long Beach, Calif.
- Mrs. Olive L. Barrow, Fort Worth, Tex.
- Lord Barrow, Fort Worth, Tex.
- Francis M. Carpenter, Schenectady, N. Y.
- Mrs. Bertha Bern, Scotia, N. Y.
- Mrs. Maude L. Moore, Portland, Me.
- Mrs. Lucy M. Wilson, Haddon Heights, N. J.
- Robert Wilson, Haddon Heights, N. J.
- Grace F. Wilson, Haddon Heights, N. J.
- Ed Tychem, Bradford, Ill.
- Richard Tychem, Bradford, Ill.
- Mrs. Ed Tychem, Bradford, Ill.

Radio Proves Value in Polish Elections

Special Correspondence
Warsaw

ALTHOUGH radioacting is new in Poland, it has given a proof of its efficiency during the recent elections. Within half an hour of the moment of the President's election special editions were being sold in the streets of Paris. The news arrived within a space of three minutes.

At present a radio exhibition is being held in Warsaw. There is hardly a domicile in the town that hasn't wireless apparatus and radio-casting has become as popular in Poland as it is in the United States. Every day popular lectures are given on some instructive subject and a course of instruction in the French language has just begun. Radio is rapidly developing in the country, and with the facilities of communication and the rural nature of the population it will certainly prove a great educative force.

Photo by K. D. Swan. Courtesy U. S. Express Service

This Device Uses the Usual Radio Set Parts and Is Easily Contained in a Cabinet as Pictured.

Radio Programs

Tonight's Radio Programs Will Be Found on Page 13

Evening Features

FOR WEDNESDAY, JUNE 30

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

CFCA, Toronto, Ont. (337 Meters)

5 p. m.—Stock quotations, 7:30—“The Uptowners,” a musical program under the direction of Brandon Scott, 40-Gilbert Watson and his orchestra from Sunnyside Beach, Toronto.

WCHS, Portland, Me. (256 Meters)

5:30 to 10 p. m.—Stock market, grain market, weather report. Announcement of the results of the 1926 election.

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TRUANCY SITUATION TO BE INVESTIGATED

School Committee Orders Inquiry Into Discipline

Based on the argument that Boston should take care of its own truancy problem the Boston School Committee called last night for an investigation of the city's policy in dealing with boys under 16 years of age who have been adjudged to be "habitual truants." At present such boys are sent to the Middlesex County Training School at North Chelmsford. The City of Boston pays Middlesex County for their care the sum of \$50,000.

William G. O'Hare introduced a motion at the School Committee's meeting last evening to have the situation investigated by the board of superintendents with a view to ascertaining why that money should not be spent within the city of Boston itself. The motion was unanimously carried.

At the same time the board was instructed to conduct an inquiry into disciplinary methods employed at the school, complaint having been made to Edward M. Sullivan of the committee by a boy who had been placed there.

A request from teachers that they be paid instead of cash was referred to the city auditor. The sum of \$25,000 was appropriated for grading and the construction of an athletic field at the Henry L. Pierce School.

FARMERS' EXCHANGE INCREASES BUSINESS

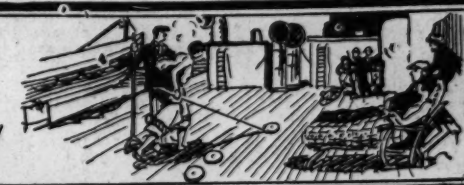
New Hampshire Organization Passes \$1,000,000 Mark

CONCORD, N. H., June 28 (Special).—An instance of a highly successful farmers' co-operative organization is seen in the Merrimack Farmers' Exchange which held its sixth annual meeting Monday afternoon and evening at the Capitol.

The exchange, which devotes itself to co-operative buying and marketing for farmers in Merrimack, Rockingham and Hillsborough counties has enjoyed a constant increase in its volume of business as follows:

1921	288,925
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STEEL MAKES NEW RECORD HIGH PRICE

Stock Market Is Generally Strong With Gains Well Distributed

NEW YORK, June 29 (AP)—Stock prices were held upward as trading was resumed today, but initial gains were very fractional.

A moderate demand continued for the steel shares with Kansas City Southern particularly favored because of reports that plans were making for the Lorie merger in the southwest.

Steel Stocks Strong Atlantic Coast Line joined the advance in the rails which proceeded at a slower pace.

French obligations were strengthened by reports that the Government hoped to stabilize the franc with its new franc, which was advanced 1/2 cent.

WHEAT PRICES UP AFTER EARLY DROP CHICAGO, June 29 (AP)—Owing largely to adverse crop reports concerning the domestic wheat outlook, wheat values quickly advanced today after initial declines.

Opening unchanged to 3/4c off, wheat undercurrent of material setback all around, but then recovered sharply.

Notwithstanding a tendency to keep close watch for surprises in the north-west regarding the wheat, the weight of values continued to act as a southwest continued to act as a weight of values.

Opening prices today were: Wheat, July 1926, 1.31; Dec. 1926, 1.24; corn, July 1926, 75; Dec. 1926, 75.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Table with 4 columns: Stock Name, Price, Change, and Volume. Includes NY Air, NY Am, NY Am E, NY Am P, NY Am R, NY Am S, NY Am T, NY Am U, NY Am V, NY Am W, NY Am X, NY Am Y, NY Am Z.

Table with 4 columns: Stock Name, Price, Change, and Volume. Includes NY Am, NY Am E, NY Am P, NY Am R, NY Am S, NY Am T, NY Am U, NY Am V, NY Am W, NY Am X, NY Am Y, NY Am Z.

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Table with 4 columns: Stock Name, Price, Change, and Volume. Includes NY Am, NY Am E, NY Am P, NY Am R, NY Am S, NY Am T, NY Am U, NY Am V, NY Am W, NY Am X, NY Am Y, NY Am Z.

BOSTON STOCKS

Table with 4 columns: Stock Name, Price, Change, and Volume. Includes B Am, B Am E, B Am P, B Am R, B Am S, B Am T, B Am U, B Am V, B Am W, B Am X, B Am Y, B Am Z.

Table with 4 columns: Stock Name, Price, Change, and Volume. Includes B Am, B Am E, B Am P, B Am R, B Am S, B Am T, B Am U, B Am V, B Am W, B Am X, B Am Y, B Am Z.

Table with 4 columns: Stock Name, Price, Change, and Volume. Includes B Am, B Am E, B Am P, B Am R, B Am S, B Am T, B Am U, B Am V, B Am W, B Am X, B Am Y, B Am Z.

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RAILWAY EARNINGS

Table with 4 columns: Railway Name, Earnings, and Change. Includes NY Air, NY Am, NY Am E, NY Am P, NY Am R, NY Am S, NY Am T, NY Am U, NY Am V, NY Am W, NY Am X, NY Am Y, NY Am Z.

Table with 4 columns: Railway Name, Earnings, and Change. Includes NY Air, NY Am, NY Am E, NY Am P, NY Am R, NY Am S, NY Am T, NY Am U, NY Am V, NY Am W, NY Am X, NY Am Y, NY Am Z.

Table with 4 columns: Railway Name, Earnings, and Change. Includes NY Air, NY Am, NY Am E, NY Am P, NY Am R, NY Am S, NY Am T, NY Am U, NY Am V, NY Am W, NY Am X, NY Am Y, NY Am Z.

Table with 4 columns: Railway Name, Earnings, and Change. Includes NY Air, NY Am, NY Am E, NY Am P, NY Am R, NY Am S, NY Am T, NY Am U, NY Am V, NY Am W, NY Am X, NY Am Y, NY Am Z.

Table with 4 columns: Railway Name, Earnings, and Change. Includes NY Air, NY Am, NY Am E, NY Am P, NY Am R, NY Am S, NY Am T, NY Am U, NY Am V, NY Am W, NY Am X, NY Am Y, NY Am Z.

Table with 4 columns: Railway Name, Earnings, and Change. Includes NY Air, NY Am, NY Am E, NY Am P, NY Am R, NY Am S, NY Am T, NY Am U, NY Am V, NY Am W, NY Am X, NY Am Y, NY Am Z.

Table with 4 columns: Railway Name, Earnings, and Change. Includes NY Air, NY Am, NY Am E, NY Am P, NY Am R, NY Am S, NY Am T, NY Am U, NY Am V, NY Am W, NY Am X, NY Am Y, NY Am Z.

Table with 4 columns: Railway Name, Earnings, and Change. Includes NY Air, NY Am, NY Am E, NY Am P, NY Am R, NY Am S, NY Am T, NY Am U, NY Am V, NY Am W, NY Am X, NY Am Y, NY Am Z.

NEW YORK CURE

Table with 4 columns: Cure Name, Price, Change, and Volume. Includes NY Air, NY Am, NY Am E, NY Am P, NY Am R, NY Am S, NY Am T, NY Am U, NY Am V, NY Am W, NY Am X, NY Am Y, NY Am Z.

Table with 4 columns: Cure Name, Price, Change, and Volume. Includes NY Air, NY Am, NY Am E, NY Am P, NY Am R, NY Am S, NY Am T, NY Am U, NY Am V, NY Am W, NY Am X, NY Am Y, NY Am Z.

Table with 4 columns: Cure Name, Price, Change, and Volume. Includes NY Air, NY Am, NY Am E, NY Am P, NY Am R, NY Am S, NY Am T, NY Am U, NY Am V, NY Am W, NY Am X, NY Am Y, NY Am Z.

Table with 4 columns: Cure Name, Price, Change, and Volume. Includes NY Air, NY Am, NY Am E, NY Am P, NY Am R, NY Am S, NY Am T, NY Am U, NY Am V, NY Am W, NY Am X, NY Am Y, NY Am Z.

Table with 4 columns: Cure Name, Price, Change, and Volume. Includes NY Air, NY Am, NY Am E, NY Am P, NY Am R, NY Am S, NY Am T, NY Am U, NY Am V, NY Am W, NY Am X, NY Am Y, NY Am Z.

Table with 4 columns: Cure Name, Price, Change, and Volume. Includes NY Air, NY Am, NY Am E, NY Am P, NY Am R, NY Am S, NY Am T, NY Am U, NY Am V, NY Am W, NY Am X, NY Am Y, NY Am Z.

Table with 4 columns: Cure Name, Price, Change, and Volume. Includes NY Air, NY Am, NY Am E, NY Am P, NY Am R, NY Am S, NY Am T, NY Am U, NY Am V, NY Am W, NY Am X, NY Am Y, NY Am Z.

Table with 4 columns: Cure Name, Price, Change, and Volume. Includes NY Air, NY Am, NY Am E, NY Am P, NY Am R, NY Am S, NY Am T, NY Am U, NY Am V, NY Am W, NY Am X, NY Am Y, NY Am Z.

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satisfactory with the remarks of those

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Nan Merchant; American
World; for London.
Cunard; for Mediterranean.
(l a. m.); North German
for Plymouth, Cherbourg,
Hamburg.
Hamburg; for Havana, Vera
Cruz, (11.59 p. m.); White Star;
for Southampton.
Hamburg; for Hamburg-American; for
Hamburg.
Hamburg; for Havre.
FROM MONTREAL
Friday, July 2
Hamburg; for Liverpool.
Hamburg; for Panama Pacific; for
Hamburg.
FROM QUEBEC
Thursday, July 1
Hamburg; for Canadian Pacific; for
Hamburg.

ARRIVALS
DUE NEW YORK
Friday, July 2
Washington; United States; Bremen, Southampton, Cherbourg; Cunard; from Southampton; and; United American; from Baltimore, Southampton, London; Anchor; from Glasgow, Barry.
Saturday, July 3
Holland-America; from Amsterdam, Boulogne, Southampton, F. S.

OF BUSINESS ACTIVITY
IN NEW YORK
LONDON, June 29.—For the first time in the history of the city, an index of business activity, based on the volume of check and a per cent ahead of last year, the advance of 1929.

Boston Consolidated Gas
PREFERRED DIVIDEND
A semi-annual dividend of 3 1/2% has declared upon the 6 1/2% Preferred Stock of Boston Consolidated Gas Company, payable June 30, 1929, to the holders of record at the close of business June 15, 1929.
GEORGE M. COX, Treasurer

BUFFALO BANK DEPOSITS
RECORD
BUFFALO, June 29.—Deposits in the Buffalo banks have reached a new record for all time. After establishing a new high total of \$395,712,710 a year ago, the advance of 1929 set the new record of \$398,571,573.

July statement. In the third quarter the volume was greater than in the second quarter, and corresponding period of 1935. On the end, building contracts in the first three months of the third quarter of the month, showed a decline in the corresponding periods of

CAMP PASSES DIVIDED

MELPHIA, June 29.—William C. Camp, president of the Melphia directors passed the quarterly due at this time. In February the directors voted to make the payments of 50 cents a share shared. Prior to that time the shareholders paid quarterly dividends.

LEHIGH VALLEY INCOME

The net operating income of the Lehigh Valley Railroad for the first nine months of 1936 amounted to \$1,716,827 from \$1,541,540 in May, 1935. The increase for the year showed a decrease to \$1,655,525 of \$258,011 a year ago.

RAILROADS' INCOME LARGE

Net operating income of the large class I railroads to report earnings for the first nine months of 1936 was \$32,133, an increase over \$27,747,740 last year and \$8,775,309 more number of railroads reported higher earnings in April this year.

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London
(Continued)

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ENGLAND

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JUNE 29, 1926

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

France and Italy seem to have put a serious check to the progress of the conference for the limitation of armaments. By rejecting the method of comparison of naval strength accepted by the chief naval powers, they make intelligent consideration of limitation almost impossible. The whole

Muddling the Disarmament Problem

question of what constitutes armament seems to be approached by the French with singular indifference to common sense.

If one were reasoning without any real purpose, it would not be difficult to sustain the theory that the armaments of a country consist not merely in the number of soldiers, not merely in the stocks of munitions, but in its geographical situation, its economic strength and its financial resources. These are only a few of the things which the French have cited as making for strength or weakness, and they have demanded that they shall be taken into consideration. It is pleasant enough to argue in this manner provided the issues are not serious; but it has become evident that if the question is complicated and if all kinds of material and historical and other considerations are allowed to befog the problem there cannot be any reduction of armaments.

One is quickly lost in a labyrinth of speculation. The United States on this kind of showing might be paradoxically held to constitute the most militarist nation in the world, for Northern America is, by reason of its geographical position, almost impregnable and undoubtedly the United States is, industrially, commercially, and monetarily, ahead of all rivals. Yet the conclusion thus reached would be absurd. Moreover, it would not be difficult to argue that a nation which is bankrupt should, according to this thesis, therefore spend more money than any other country on its army; and a nation which is short of man-power for the working of its factories and is thus industrially feeble, should employ such man-power as it has for military duties!

The truth is that the French are as a people often far too prone to push logic to extremes and to seek purely verbal victories. Once a discussion of this sort is opened it is possible to introduce the most ridiculous factors. It might be shown, for example, that one country is afflicted with fogs which would render an attack by air less likely and it therefore has no need of air forces for its defense. It might be shown, on the contrary, that another country enjoys clear skies and therefore is entitled to keep a greater air fleet to repel a possible invader. It might be demonstrated that because a country produces better pigs than its neighbors it is more liable to aggression, since the invader could live on the land as he proceeded. There is positively no end to the debates that might be started, and in the meantime all efforts toward the reduction of the standing army, whether conscript or professional, would be thwarted.

Doubtless some regard must be paid to the susceptibility of a country to attack, but it is surely better to reduce these matters to their simplest form. Indeed, if one looks at the conformation of France with its natural frontiers, it would seem to furnish an argument against the large French army. The only real argument that France can put forward for keeping a large army is that it is underpopulated, but surely it is extraordinarily ironical that the smaller the national population, the greater is the army it requires!

Obviously in the long run what Europe in general demands is a feeling of security, and disarmament should automatically follow that feeling of security. It is to be hoped, in the first place, that such a sense of confidence will develop, and in the second place, that overingenious reasoning will be gradually abandoned.

It was once said to be a quite common practice of medical men to prescribe for those of their patients who were able to afford such a luxury, a long sea voyage. Those thus advised seemed sometimes to regard this friendly counsel as the emanation of wisdom and unquestioned perspicacity. One able to follow such directions could hardly imagine a pleasanter regimen. The guess is, actual knowledge of the facts being lacking, that in nine cases out of ten the remedy worked perfectly, albeit there remained, as might have been expected, the possibility of a relapse.

Now, it seems, a rather distinguished business diagnostician, Sir Charles Higham, has taken a leaf from the book of the medical doctors and has recommended to the directors and leaders of British industrial and commercial firms a six weeks' ocean trip and sojourn in the United States. In his analysis of business conditions in his country he does not appear to have discovered anything constitutionally wrong. He simply is convinced that there is needed what he describes as the re-energizing and electrifying influence which might be obtained by close contact with American industry in its home environment. "If the directors of about 500 leading British firms who are grumbling about trade," he says, "would get together, board an Atlantic liner, and spend six weeks in the United States, they would come back re-energized and electrified."

Sir Charles recently returned to England after a visit to America. It is significant that he has seen fit to reassure his countrymen that they have nothing to fear from the quality of American manufactures. He finds only that the American competitors have learned something about selling which it would pay the English business men to adopt. He discovers also, it appears, that there never was a time when the products of English mills and factories were more popular than they now are with American buyers. He says America is willing to pay half as much again for a British article as she is for

an American article. In passing, it may be noted that there is a hint in this statement which should not be overlooked by ambitious American manufacturers. Is the reason for this preference merely sentimental, or is it based upon some actual superiority of the products of English factories?

The visitor, during his stay in the United States, evidently did not devote all his time and study to business. He found opportunity, it is judged, for observation along other interesting lines. "No race in the world is so hospitable as the Americans," he says. "My impression of the United States was that she is more prosperous than ever. I think the people as a whole are better dressed than they have ever been, especially the children." More than casually, it would seem, he observed social and industrial reactions from prohibition. This is a subject which demands the attention of every industrialist and business man in England, as well as in the United States. His conclusion is that the "wets are growing more aggressive," which is merely stating a fact. "But, on the other hand," he finds, "the middle West, which largely swings elections, finds that prohibition pays, as, in my judgment, it undoubtedly will in the United States when it comes naturally."

In these brief but illuminating statements this observing commercial, or uncommercial, traveler, as he may choose to regard himself, has supplied to his friends at home two subjects which demand serious consideration. He has not said that conditions in his own country can never be improved until there has been realized that tremendous social overturning which has taken place in the United States. But he quite frankly declares that America has something which Great Britain lacks. He assures his friends that "America has never before been so pro-British." So it must be admitted that unfair competition and rivalry are not the cause of the depression complained of. Possibly the way through which this needed fortification of business and industry may be realized is in a still closer social co-operation than has heretofore been thought possible.

The re-enactment, in picturesque dramatic form, a half-century after the event, of the

The Little Big Horn Reunion

mentaries the change which has taken place in the relationship of the whites and their traditional foes within the recollection of many who retain a vivid picture of that historic battle. Grizzled white men and stern-faced reds who were in the prime of their youth or young manhood at the time, returned to the scene to participate as actors in the sham battle staged on the semicentennial anniversary. Their cheerful participation in the drama testifies to the sincerity of their assertion that the hatreds and acrimony engendered at the time and kept alive for years thereafter have been forgotten.

It should not be imagined, as one considers the processes and results of this change of thought and attitude, that the whites have been the only ones who have been able to forgive and forget. Indian survivors of that terrible conflict, as well as Indian men and women who have some knowledge of the events which led up to it, disclaim the charge that it was, as has so often been stated, an "Indian massacre." They have found, perhaps, a satisfying justification for the participation by their warriors in the battle in the claim that they were fighting in defense of themselves and their allied tribes. It was, as they insist, their last stand against what they had been compelled to regard as an aggressive invading foe.

Historians of that period were not persuaded to regard the event as one in which more than a single superior right was being asserted. That, of course, was the right of the white man as opposed to the so-called specious claim of the Indians that they were entitled to continue in the enjoyment of privileges which they believed had been bestowed upon them by inheritance. They and their forebears had been pushed westward across the great plains, compelled to yield, by persuasion or by force, one after another of their territorial possessions. They had seen their natural sources of food and clothing gradually destroyed, their lands occupied by others, and their chiefs and braves overpowered by a superior force. It is not to be wondered at that they could not, even as late as 1876, a century after the adoption of America's Declaration of Independence, realize that their own subjugation was an inevitable accompaniment of the advance of what the white man termed civilization. Perhaps they had not gained a correct concept of the meaning of "independence" and "liberty" and of what have been defined as the inalienable rights of free peoples.

It should not be the boast of civilization that it had not, up to that day, at least, found a better way than through the pathway blazed by the sword and rifle, to advance. There are hopeful indications that since that time, and more particularly within the last decade, the realization has been gained that there is a better way. The American Indian, it may be agreed, is no more amenable, naturally, to the processes of civilization today than he was a half-century ago. He had not progressed far along the road which his white brethren had decided he should travel when he was penalized because of his shortcomings. But this, it has been conclusively shown in recent years, was because he knew nothing of that way. He was the product of a cruder civilization that existed upon American soil centuries before the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth Rock. He was happy and contented, because he was satisfied.

Probably those Indians who have just taken part in the reunion and in the re-enactment of the Little Big Horn battle would not, if the choice were to be left to them, revert or relapse into the condition of their forebears. They are happy now that the better way has been found. But it may be that both they and those who greeted them on the historic battle field paused there to ponder in an endeavor to answer for

themselves the persistent query of the ages as to whether the results achieved through suffering and sacrifice might not have been realized through a clearer appreciation of that common right which is the basis of true brotherhood.

In the American anti-prohibitionist press little mention has been made of two interesting facts in relation to current news of Swedish origin:

The Swedish Prohibitionists in Power

First, that the heir to the throne, who is now visiting the United States, is a total abstainer, and secondly, that almost coincident with his arrival in America there was a change in government, with the result that the leading group now in executive authority, the Popular Party, favors prohibition.

For obvious reasons, the Crown Prince has declined to discuss the liquor question, as being a political subject both in the United States and his own country, but upon his arrival in New York he confirmed the previously published fact that he personally does not use liquor in any form. Nor has he changed that practice while the guest of the society people in the eastern states. What effect this attitude has had on the social entertainments held in his honor it is easy to surmise.

Of corresponding significance is the recent emergence, for the first time, of the Swedish Prohibitionist Party as the chief support of the Government. Being without a majority in the two chambers of the Riksdag, it cannot, of course, make prohibition effective by immediate legislation, but the moral influence of the leading executive positions in the hands of prohibitionists must have its effect. For a number of years the new Premier, Carl Gustaf Ekman, has been the leader of the Swedish Good Templars, and since the days of Hjalmar Branting his has been the outstanding personality in the Swedish Legislature.

The mere existence of a prohibition party in Sweden proves that as yet there has been no final solution of the liquor problem, and those who believe that either a system of restricted sales under government control, or the legalization of wine and beer, will end all troubles originating with alcohol had better observe the example of Sweden. There the Government has a monopoly on the entire liquor business, saloons have been abolished, wine is sold in the government stores, the workingmen have their beer, and yet the party favoring total prohibition succeeds to the highest government posts. Evidently there is something wrong with the "light wines and beer" and the "government control" pictures.

In brief, the thesis of the Swedish prohibitionists is that not only does the Government sale of alcohol legalize the liquor traffic, but also it aids it in becoming more firmly rooted in the social customs of the country; that instead of making alcohol a social outcast, it hallows it with official sanction and prestige. While a private business it was more or less on the defensive, whereas now it enjoys support and protection in the highest quarters. And since the final solution to the problem must be the training of individual self-control, according to the example set by the Crown Prince, this becomes all the harder when the Government itself gives its authority to the sales.

Four years ago there was a public vote in Sweden on prohibition, and the outcome was 49 per cent for and 51 per cent against. The big cities voted wet and the country districts dry. Had more of the women in the provincial districts gone to the polls and voted in the same proportion as those who did, prohibition would have won. As it is, prohibition is still a live issue.

Editorial Notes

Not very long ago the cry was for iodine in the drinking water to prevent a certain rather prevalent physical disorder. So emphatically was the doctrine that the absence of iodine caused the trouble preached, that actually in some localities this chemical was deliberately poured into water streams that otherwise were claimed to be without an equal for purity within a radius of many miles. And now, as is but natural, there has come a change of thought. In the column entitled, "How to Keep Well," published daily as a syndicated story throughout the United States by a doctor whose opinion is looked upon by many as quite authoritative, was printed recently an article under the caption, "Too Much Iodine." This stated in part that some reaction against the general use of iodine as a preventive of the disorder in question is developing, and that the daily loss of iodine by the human body being very small, "the daily intake necessary to overcome that loss is readily exceeded." The writer said further that in the effort to escape the danger of the condition under discussion, "we occasionally take too much iodine, thus jumping from the frying pan into the fire." One more medical superstition is apparently heading rapidly for the discard.

The Times, of London, published recently a letter under the caption, "Contentment. Lessons From a Humble Home," and certainly none could read it without gaining something that would benefit. Its writer, signing himself "Tynesider," stated that "there were ten of us altogether, including father and mother and eight brothers," and that during the fifty years of his parents' wedded life, his father's wages "never exceeded £4 a week." And yet though "we lived in a humble home," "it was the next best place to heaven." The secret of that family's welfare was contained, perhaps, in another paragraph:

We knew, of course, that in the outside world there was no life and luxury, but we did not envy the possessors of these things. In our hearts we felt that if we persistently did our duty success was bound to come to us. And it did. All the family have done well.

Further on he says, "These simple facts are related to show how happy and contented lives can be lived on a slender income. We envied nobody." And his advice to all and sundry is worth pondering: "What we require is a sturdy independence, a contempt for slacking, and a determination to do the best we can for ourselves, our families, and the state."

The Diary of a Political Pilgrim

FROM A LONDON CORRESPONDENT

The interest of political circles for the last week or two, since the coal strike distracted people's thoughts from Parliament, has been mainly occupied with the quarrel between Lord Oxford and Mr. Lloyd George. At one time it looked like the beginning of the end of the historic Liberal Party. But the party has refused to be split because its leaders have quarreled, and it looks now as if the whole threatening affair would prove to have been a storm in a teacup.

The origin of the quarrel, of course, dates back long before the general strike. It is to be found in the action of Mr. Lloyd George in agreeing with the Conservative leader, Mr. Bonar Law, to break the old Coalition Government in 1916 and to form a vigorous wartime ministry by expelling Mr. Asquith and most of his fellow Liberal colleagues from office. Though the country regarded the change as necessary to win the war, the old ministers naturally did not take the same view.

That action might have been forgiven easily enough. The old Liberals, however, were given a much more solid ground for grievance when, after the war was over, Mr. Lloyd George held an election in association with the Conservatives which resulted in the practical extermination of the Liberal Party from Parliament altogether. Mr. Lloyd George, therefore, had not only split the Liberals in 1916: he had fought and almost destroyed them in 1918 in alliance with their old enemies, the Conservative Party.

This was certainly a pretty formidable arraignment of Mr. Lloyd George as a Liberal, an arraignment all the more formidable because of certain aspects of his policy when in office of a distinctly illiberal kind, notably the "Black and Tans" in Ireland and some features in his foreign policy. When, therefore, Mr. Baldwin and other Conservative leaders decided in 1922 that Mr. Lloyd George was likely to do for the Conservatives what he had already done for the Liberals—split them in two—and, in consequence, broke up the coalition between their party and the National Liberals, Mr. Lloyd George did not receive much of a welcome from his old associates.

Mr. Baldwin, however, by precipitating an election in the autumn of 1923 on the issue of protection versus free trade, played straight into Mr. Lloyd George's hands. It was the historic battle ground between Conservatives and Liberals. Mr. Lloyd George rushed into battle as the champion of free trade, and the Liberal ranks were reunited once more in the heat of an election in which they came back to Parliament with nearly 150 seats.

But behind the scenes the party was not so united as it seemed on the surface. The old Liberals were still very suspicious of Mr. Lloyd George. Mr. Lloyd George kept the control of the National Liberal war chest in his own hands and did not pool his resources with those of the officially reunited party. Still the party seemed fairly satisfied until the fall of the Labor Ministry and the defeat of Mr. Asquith at the polls with his subsequent withdrawal to the House of Lords raised difficulties about the leadership.

It was, in the opinion of the Liberal stalwarts, one thing to readmit the prodigal son to the fold. It was quite another to make him the leader of the party. However, this difficulty was composed by making Lord Oxford, as Mr. Asquith then became, the leader of the party and Mr. Lloyd George a purely sessional leader in the Commons, though there were certain Liberals who would not even so admit the latter's leadership there.

Even so, the situation inside the party was not an entirely happy one. Mr. Lloyd George was inevitably an extremely uncomfortable bedfellow. He had been Prime Minister for five years, perhaps the most powerful dictator the country had ever had. He was immensely ener-

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Paris

PARIS
On July 14 France holds high festival. It is the anniversary of the fall of the Bastille. Until the last few years military demonstrations have been the chief feature of the day. Recently the French seem to have been losing their taste for these military demonstrations, and this year, without any excuse at all, the main review is to be abandoned. There is to be substituted for it, it is true, a much smaller rally at the Arc de Triomphe—a mere shadow of the former pomp and glory. Perhaps it would be wrong to draw too far-reaching deductions, but the change cannot be dismissed as unimportant.

Everybody who has visited Paris must have been struck by the street singers. They have enjoyed the greatest freedom. Even on the busiest boulevards you will suddenly come upon a group of musicians at a street corner surrounded by a little crowd. Accompanied by portable pianos and violins, they sing the popular songs of the day. In the more residential districts a guitarist and a chanteuse take up their post before the windows of the houses and often enter the courtyards to give their concerts. It is a pleasant enough custom and serves to remind one of less strenuous days. Therefore, it is with some regret that one learns that they are to be subjected in the future to rigorous legal restrictions. M. Morain, the prefect of police, has decided that singers and musicians shall only be allowed to perform if they are provided with a police permit, and then only on legal holidays and at fairs. The permits will only be granted to French citizens. They will be obliged to submit their songs to the authorities for approval. Doubtless there is room for a censorship in this respect, though in general it is recognized that the songs are harmless, being for the most part naive and sentimental. Once upon a time the Paris street song was a medium for the lampooning of politicians and highly placed persons, but the practice has fallen into disuse and there can be little objection on this score.

At a public sale of manuscripts last week as much as 7430 francs was paid for a manuscript by Paul Valéry, the poet, who was recently elected a member of the Académie Française. It is not surprising that manuscripts of old-time celebrities such as Barbedy d'Aureilly, Théophile Gautier, Victor Hugo, Malherbe and Baudelaire, should fetch high prices, but it is only in recent years that living writers have placed a commercial value on their manuscripts. In this connection it may be interesting to note that one poet who has a vogue but who shall be nameless does not hesitate to copy and recopy each poem which he produces and to sell the copies to his admirers. There is perhaps no good reason why one should protest against this method of making a little money in an underpaid profession, though it must be confessed that one is somewhat shocked at the idea of a poet having to rewrite his verses to sell them to collectors.

In these days of dear living one experiences a tinge of regret in reading the account books which have been published by M. Yves de Constantin of his great-grandfather, who flourished about the middle of last century. We learn that he paid his housemaid 12 francs and his cook 15 francs a month (at present rates the cook received less than half a dollar). His shoes, which were made to measure, cost him 10 francs and his gloves two francs. When he lived alone he took a room in a hotel in the Place Vendôme, today the center of fashionable Paris, for which he was charged two francs a day. A stall at the Opéra cost him four francs. A dinner could be had for a few centimes more than one franc. He used to buy partridges at six sous each, while a turkey ran as high as fifty sous. Occasionally he restocked his farm in Périgord, paying thirty-four francs for a calf and four francs for a lamb. The agricultural laborers lived on wages ranging from twelve to fifteen sous a day. When one remembers that a loaf of bread today costs forty-five sous (or two francs twenty-five) one can only smile at the

getic, full of new ideas, highly unorthodox in his methods, incapable of fitting himself into the creeds of any party. He was continually suspected of flirting now with the Conservatives for the restoration of the old-time coalition, now with Labor for a new radical combination.

Then came the general strike. Mr. Lloyd George undoubtedly came badly out of the crisis. He denounced the strike mildly, but did little to help to defeat it. He evidently thought that it was going to be a long business and identified himself with the advocates of compromise. He clearly cast himself and his party for the rôle of peacemakers. Then suddenly the strike collapsed and the Government prestige rose to the skies. There was no peace-making to be done.

Mr. Lloyd George's political fortunes were probably lower at the end of the general strike than they had ever been. Instead of being the *dux ex machina* to save the country, it looked as if he had completely misread the situation and had been maneuvering for his own personal position in a national emergency. Fortunately for him, Lord Oxford and the group of old Liberal leaders then took a step which almost completely rehabilitated him, so far as his party was concerned.

During the strike Mr. Lloyd George had absented himself from a meeting of the Liberal "shadow Cabinet" because he dissented from the whole-hearted support which the Liberal leaders had given to the Government in resisting the attempt of the trades unions to obtain terms for the miners by a holdup of the national services of supply. This action, taken at the height of a national crisis, added to all the other grudges and grievances of the old Liberal leaders, "filled up the cup." Lord Oxford, supported by all his leading associates, pronounced a solemn excommunication of Mr. Lloyd George and communicated it to the press.

But the effect was almost exactly the opposite of what they expected. The Liberal Party was not interested in the personal difficulties and differences of their leaders. Mr. Lloyd George, in his reply to Lord Asquith, was able to claim that he had been a better exponent of the traditional Liberal attitude because he had been for criticizing the handling of the negotiations by the Conservatives and had been for conciliation and compromise as against "unconditional surrender."

On the basis of the published correspondence it soon became clear that Lord Oxford had the support of a majority of the official leaders and of the party machine, while Mr. Lloyd George had the support of the majority of the rank and file Liberals in the country. But it also became clear that the party was going to refuse to split because Lord Oxford found it difficult to co-operate with Mr. Lloyd George.

Whatever may be the defects of Mr. Lloyd George as a good party man and as a colleague, there was no doubt that the rank and file Liberals felt that he was the only really dynamic force in the party; that he almost alone, in his committee of inquiry into the coal industry and electricity and into land and agriculture, had tried to find ways and means of solving the most urgent post-war problems, and that even though he might have almost destroyed the Liberal Party in the past, he was also almost the only man who could resuscitate it in the future.

And so it looks as if the Liberal Party will go on very much as before. Mr. Lloyd George for the present will not be summoned to the meetings of Lord Asquith's "shadow Cabinet," but he will continue to lead the majority of the Liberal forces in the House of Commons and he will speak on Liberal platforms in the country. At the next crisis the feud between the leaders will probably be healed. But whether that means that the Liberal Party will survive another general election is quite another story.

change in values, though doubtless the majority of people are, in spite of the enormously increased prices, better off now than they were then.

How many hats did Napoleon wear in his lifetime? Of course, the number must have been considerable, and yet one usually thinks that the term Napoleon's hat must apply uniquely to a single petticoat. One has just been sold at the Hôtel Drouot for 43,000 francs, its purchaser giving a guarantee that it would not leave France. But Napoleon's hats can be found everywhere. There are no fewer than three of them in the Musée de l'Armée at the Invalides, and in provincial museums and in private collections they must be numerous. The list of the specimens of the headgear of the Emperor, if it could be accurately drawn up, would be a long one. When one speaks of Napoleon's hat, one should therefore qualify the phrase: It is not the hat of Napoleon, but only (assuming it to be a genuine relic) one of his hats.

A proposal has been placed before the Municipal Council to issue cheap motor-omnibus, tramway and underground railway tickets for members of large families. The idea is one with which one can sympathize, though whether it is practical remains to be seen. Traveling about Paris is for poorer persons particularly expensive as compared with prewar days. The suggested privilege would be enjoyed by the parents until their children attained their majority. In its actual form the project is likely to be opposed, but there is a strong feeling that something should be done on these lines to make traveling easier for large families. As a result of the raising of fares, many people are compelled to walk. The statistics show that motor-omnibus and tramway passengers are decreasing. There is a falling off of several million this year as compared with last year.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or the publisher responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

The Question of Peace and Disarmament

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:
In many discussions regarding peace and disarmament, it has seemed to me that a confusion of thought creeps in which often escapes notice.

Personally, for instance, I am not opposed to reasonable military preparation. Nor am I wearied by the sight of an officer in uniform. I had occasion to see many of these in the training camps during the World War, and I should be delighted to meet any of them again.

On the other hand, I believe that competitive military preparation is almost necessarily a cause of war, the nation falling behind in such a never-ending race between whole populations being driven by approaching bankruptcy and exhaustion to fight before it is too late.

I believe, also, that a fierce and vocal war spirit and the popular contemplation of war as the inevitable method of international settlement are provocative of similar phenomena in other peoples.

I doubt whether the habit of showing its teeth is one by which any nation has achieved or has deserved a lasting peace.

I think, further, that a great Nation like the United States, with an enormous potential military capacity and 3000 miles of ocean between it and any possible enemy, can afford to be magnanimous, to show that it is at least not afraid, and to go a little further than the rest toward disarmament.

Above all, I believe that the way to find peace is to seek it, especially through co-operation with the other nations of the world, in all the ways that may be open, and through cultivating good will toward other peoples. The real enemy is often nearer than is generally supposed.

Boston, Mass.